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The Freeman

A National Illustrated Colored Newspaper

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MEN AND MEASURES OF THE

A. M. E. CHURCH— A STRONG GALAXY OF ELOQUENT DIVINES.

They Are Aggressive Criticising and Educating—A Defense for Dr. Preston A Retrospective View of Affairs—Rev. J. A. Jones Writes.

It is in no sense of boasting or vain glory that we state that the A. M. E. Church is the most powerful and influential Negro organization in this country. Indeed, as I see it, strictly speaking, there are only two genuine independent Negro religious organizations, viz.: The A. M. E. and the A. M. E. Z. Churches. Mark my words. The Baptist denomination is not an organized body. The same is true of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches. The colored people of this country sailing under these colors disclaim any pretension to being Negro organizations.

The Negro element of the great Methodist Episcopal Church is not taken into the enumeration of Negro organization as a matter of course.

The C. M. E. Church is set apart and considered as a distinct organization, but it is not an independent body. However, it is rapidly working out its destiny, and in a few more years the C. M. E. Church will be able to "paddle its own canoe." This end will not be reached, however, until the church has more confidence in its leaders. The trouble with the average Negro is he will have nothing to do with a thing unless a white man is boss. When the C. M. E. Church fills her ranks with such men as my friends, Dr. C. H. Philips and Prof. R. T. Brown, she will spurn the truckling of some of her leaders and cut the cable that binds her to the borders of the M. E. Church South and then Bethel and Zion will do well to see after their fences. The A. M. E. Church is in the van today because the pioneers of the church happened to be more aggressive than were those of the A. M. E. Z. Church. To put it in other words, it is because the most aggressive men happened to join the A. M. E. Church. But in a great measure pioneer work has ceased and there remains but one living pioneer in both churches. That man is Bishop Turner. The rest of us are simply enjoying the rich legacy bequeathed us by the fathers. The pioneer spirit seems to have died with the old pioneers and Bishop Turner, who is living fifty years in advance of the age, is often ridiculed by some "smart Aleck" who has never preached a sermon beyond the bounds of his own conference.

Bishop Turner lives more in one month than three-fourths of the Negro preachers live in ten years.

The missionary spirit put Bishop Quinn astride of an old nag and sent him across the mountains to the Western boundary of this country. Hostile Indians, cold winds, fordless streams did not seem to hinder him. Bonds and afflictions may have awaited him, but none of those things moved him. His object was to plant the church in the West.

It is now considered a hardship to go to the land of the "setting sun" and carry the Gospel to those organized churches, although one can travel in a "palace on wheels," going at the rate of sixty miles an hour. We want more of the pioneer spirit today. I confess that it does not abide with me.

Bishop Turner can not last much longer at the rate he is traveling. He is too restless to be still and by and by there will be a collapse. Who will be his successor?

Does any of the present bench manifest any disposition toward pioneer work? Stop and think! Now think again—does any of the present army of candidates strike you as being inclined that way? The Secretary of Missions, while holding that office, does show much zeal for the success of his department, but all are agreed that that is only professional. Anyone having the shrewdness to get elected would not do less. Now, I refer to no special one, but to any of them. One that does not exhibit some enthusiasm concerning his department is unfit for the place. They ought to "get a move on them" in order to "whoop 'em up."

Complaint is made against Prof. John R. Hawkins, Secretary of Education, because he does not parade as an enthusiast.

I am not Dr. C. W. Preston's manager in the coming campaign by any means. Indeed, I am hardly acquainted with him. Our New York friend, Dr. Henderson, will observe by reading my article carefully that I am not an advocate of his (Preston's) election. I did say that if the West brought out a candidate that Dr. Preston will be named. I think so yet. I did not mention Dr. Preston as a probable bishop, but as a probable candidate.

Now, I am satisfied that Dr. Preston would discourage such discussion of himself at this time, yet I have this to say: Dr. Preston was either guilty or innocent. His conference did either right or wrong. After the conference had acted Bishop Tanner had no right to have any feelings in the matter. Only one course was left to him to pursue and that was to recognize him as an elder in good standing and give him an appointment in keeping with his worth as a pastor. If Dr. Preston was guilty, then the Missouri conference stand guilty before the bar of public opinion.

I confess that we have certain notions of our own with reference to the "high office of the bishopric." But I fail to see why a bishop should be a kind of "holier than thou" among his brethren. No man should be cleaner than the pastor.

If Dr. Preston is unfit for the bishopric he is equally unfit to preach righteousness to that magnificent congregation in St. Louis. Something heavier than clouds should hinder men from rising in God's church. No chain is stronger than its weakest link, and if Dr. Preston is acceptable as pastor in one of the best churches in the connection, I fail to see why he might not at least aspire to preside over any number of the members of the church. I have not heard of Bishop Tanner going on record as protesting against the action of the conference which exonerated Dr. Preston. If he was not in sympathy he could have done that without doing himself harm. It is to be hoped, however, that if Dr. Preston is guilty and conscience-smitten that he will retire from the field. I have written not as Dr. Preston's champion, nor even as his personal friend, but in defense of justice and fair play.

J. A. JONES.

114 W. Terrace street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.

Major General Nelson A. Miles is a heroic and an interesting figure. At the age of 26 he commanded the Second army corps. Never before or since has an American officer at that age commanded so large a body of soldiers. He was conspicuous for his personal bravery in every great battle of the Virginia and Maryland campaigns. In the words of his former great commander, General Winfield S. Hancock, the present military chieftain is "a born soldier, disciplinarian and tactician."

Notes of Interest.

Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—J. C. Prosser left for Blowing Rock, N. C., the 11th. * * Mr. and Mrs. Peacsall are in Chicago where they will remain some time. * Miss Mable Cowan, of Chattanooga, is visiting friends here. * * The reception given at Mrs. Novells, Spring street, was quite a swell affair. Many friends were present. * * Miss Alice Walker, of Knoxville College, will be in the city soon. * * Miss Mamie Caloway is now singing in Norway and Sweden. * * Miss Amelia Wilson and Miss May Commons, of Marysville made a flying trip here Sunday. * * The Knoxville Eagle is the name of a new Negro journal. * * The colored people's park known as Turner Park is one of the prettiest parks owned by colored people in the South. * * Mr. B. L. Tillard, a graduate of Marysville schools, left the 14th for Ashville, N. C. * * The Regalia Octette was greeted by a large audience at their first musical entertainment.

Terre Haute, Ind., special.—The A. M. E. Church will run an excursion to Paris, Ill., Aug. 1. * * Mr. W. Moore, of Marshall, was in the city Sunday. * * Miss Eva Yanthis, of Indianapolis, was in the city for two weeks visiting Miss Maud Euring, of South Fifteenth street. * * Mr. Eugene Euring is taking a few days outing down at the shades of death. * * Mrs. Julia Exton is spending a few days with her mother in Fern, Ind.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE RACE

A FEW COMMENTS ALONG THIS LINE FROM THE PEN OF

Hon. John P. Green—Give Us an Equal Chance in the Race of Life—Recent Occurences that Have Come to Pass.

H. B. Frissell, Rev. Wm. Thornton, Rev. J. H. Thomas, and others: Gentlemen:

Your kind invitation to be present at the Conference of Colored People, to be held at Hampton, Va., July 20, 21 and 22 inst., to discuss questions relating to the improvement of the Negro race, came duly to hand. I thank you for it.

I had hoped, until an hour ago, to accept the same; but, I find now, that it will not be consistent with my official duties to leave at this time.

Permit me to express the hope that your meeting will be cordial, and productive of all the good which should, logically, flow from the dignified and analytical discussion of subjects fraught with so much of importance to our great and growing race.

In default of my presence, perhaps, a few comments from me, along this line will not be altogether unacceptable.

Generally speaking, I would say, that the persistent cultivation of the same means which have contributed towards the elevation and aggrandizement of the white races of the world will work a similar result in respect of the colored American. We are all children of a common Father, with like physical, intellectual and moral qualities and characteristics; and,, in my opinion, like means will accomplish similar results—under environments equally favorable. Were I to specify some of the indispensable prerequisites to the success of my brethren, in the United States, I would say:

. First, remove from us the incubus of color caste (which I fear, will be the last to be realized); give us an equal chance in the race of life; inspire in the hearts of our poor struggling students, after graduation, not only hope, but—expectation! In the language of Poe's Raven: "Take thy beak from out my heart, and take thy form from off my door!" It makes all the difference in the world, in the progress of a person, along educational or industrial lines to know that he will be received at the end with "generous hospitality."

Second, Let us co-operate. I cannot say in poetic phraze:

"Abide we in ourselves alone,
With virtue be we armed,"

for, on the contrary, I believe that, while we present to the white people of this land a united front, actuated by our common hope—our praiseworthy impulses, yet, we must never forget that, this is our common country—our flag, our country—our God!

Together we came to this land, side by side we have worked and fought for the civilization and prosperity of this country, and here together we must live and die. There are those who complain because, often colored people do not patronize each other in their business ventures. This is sad, if true, because, co-operation is a sine qua non to our success. But in looking for a cause of this failure, if failure there be, may we not find it, sometimes, in the fact that, our people, like white people will patronize the cheapest and most skilled market? A friend of mine employed a colored "electrician" to repair her electric door bell, he pretended to repair it and charged an exorbitant price; but, within a week the bell was just as much in need of repairing as before. She then went to a white electrician, who put it in good condition for fifty per cent of the former cost. Of course, we do not pretend to say that, the colored workman could not have done the work just as well and at a price just as reasonable, if he had tried.

If a colored person does not patronize a colored merchant let him make sure that some white competitor is not under selling him; for, the colored purchaser like the white purchaser, will buy in the cheapest market—even English railroad builders bought of the United States a hundred thousand tons of steel rails last year, when English mills were piling them up under their very noses. They bought them here because we underbid the English manufacturer. It is the same in Germany and France.

I went into the nearest colored barber shop on Seventh street a few days ago—the upholstering of the single chair was in such a condition that I could see one of the springs, the rest for the head was broken, and the barber spent several minutes in repairing it, before he asked me: "Now sir does yer head feel better does it rest easier?" I told him it did. He put a piece of soap in a common wash bowl, lathered my face and gave me a good clean shave—he had the skill

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

General News.

Knoxville College Bible School.

The fame of Knoxville College is in no way diminished by the Bible School held each summer within its walls or on its campas. This school for the study of the Bible mainly, but also for the discussion of important questions that arise among Christian educators, has just closed a very profitable two weeks. Incidentally it is found to serve the purpose of a delightful re-union of co-laborers among the colored people. Some of these laborers in plantation districts have little opportunity for meeting with teachers from distant places, and they naturally enjoy a meeting with those who are heartily trying to benefit the rising generation. They eagerly listen to the reports from the different schools and churches represented. They get mutual help, and they return to their respective fields feeling that the same, or similar difficulties are encountered in other fields which they had supposed peculiar to their own. The effect of this Bible school has been to give greater prominence to the Christian element in the education of the youth. These laborers from year to year feel more and more the importance of improving not merely the literary taste of the people, but also elevating their moral and religious tone . They are by no means indifferent to the payment of a living salary, but they regard their work largely a failure if they can not see some goodevidence of the moral and spiritual elevation of the communities in which they teach. They realize in some measure, at least, that the chief reward is not the amount of the monthly salary, but the consciousness of doing well. It is a matter of sincere regret that there are not more young men and women ready to go through the prescribed course in Knoxville College or other school of like character, and then take up the work that must be done in so many places to make the condition of the people better. Self-denial is required, and it is pleasing to know that it is cheerfully endured in many instances in order to the greater good of their fellow beings. Let us hope that the number will rapidly increase, who will use strict economy to acquire the means necessary for an education that will qualify them for realization of the truth: "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Briefs.

Ft. Smith, Ark., special.—Mrs. McDaniel will visit Fort Gibson. * * Prof. W. W. Jones will visit the national teachers' convention at Washington, D. C. * * Mrs. Joshenburger is visiting friends at Little Rock. * * Mrs. Carson is delegate to Eastern Star annual meeting at Prescott. * * Mrs. Hilliard will spend her vacation teaching. * * Prof. W. W. Jones will be delegate of Frontier Lodge, G. U. O. of O. F., which convenes at Hot Springs August 2. * * The Union Sunday school picnic given by all Sunday schools in the city was a grand success both from a pleasurable and financial view. Much credit is due the committee for their active work. W. W. Jones, president; J. W. Pettus, secretary; Ben Moore, treasurer. * * Miss Mabson and Prof. Kidd are attending Normal at Olathe, Kans. * * Miss Childers is spending the summer at her home, Howell, Mich. * * The Masonic picnic and excursion was a grand success. * * At the annual election of Eastern Star Chapter No. 18 Prof. W. W. Jones was elected elected Grand Patron, Mrs. W. R. Carson Grand Matron. * * Mrs. John Johnson is visiting her daughter at Alton, Ill. * * The Freeman is becoming quite popular since the readers get the benefit of both local and general news. * * The Cyclone Singers (a local organization) seem to be maying quite a hit traveling through the State. Rev. Van Pelt is advance agent. * * Mrs. Warren, the wife of Rev. Warren, formerly pastor of State Street M. E. Church, died last week.

A. M. E. Sunday School Convention.

The A. M. E. Sunday School convention of the Richmond district of the Indiana conference was held in Wayman Chapel, Kokomo, June 28 and 29.

The meeting was caled to order by Rev. C. M. Townsend, P. E.

Mayor Kirkpatrick delivered the welcome address, which was responded to by Dr. A. L. Murray, of Indianapolis.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. A. White,of Muncie.

The election of officers resulted: Vice President, Miss F. Hardric; Secretary, Miss A. Morgan; Assistant Secretary, Miss Crenshaw, of Knightstown; Treasurer, Mrs. Winslow, of Marion. Mrs. Ida Allen, of Anderson, reporter to Recorder. Mrs. Ella Williams, of Indianapolis, reporter to Freeman. Mrs. Dora Banks, of Anderson, reporter to Voice of Missions. Walter D. Langford, of Kokomo, reporter to Michigan Representative.

Rev. C. E. Allen, of Anderson, was elected fraternal delegate from the Richmond to the Indianapolis district convention, held at Logansport, Ind.

Rev. T. E. Wilson, of Marion, read a paper, "Theism," which contained much valuable information. Mr. Gaskins, a young divine, of Kokomo, read an excellent paper, subject, "Our Field," which showed deep thought. There were many excelent papers read by the delegates of the various schools.

At night Rev. Mr. V. Saunders, of Knightstown, delivered the annual sermon.

Rev. D. A. Graham, of Bethel Church, Indianapolis; J. Burden, Noblesville; Mrs. M. A. Teister, of Crawfordsville, were fraternal delegates from the Indianapolis district convention, which convened at Logansport. On being introduced to the convention each gave a few timely remarkes, which were responded to by Rev. T. E. Wilson, of Marion.

The delegates of the convention were entertained by the people of Kokomo. An enjoyable time was evinced and a great benefit derived from the meeting with prospjects for a much more successful convention in '99, at which time Muncie will hold the fort.

MRS. ELLA WILLIAMS.

"Why Are They Unpatriotic."

Those Negroes of St. Joseph who refuse to enter the volunteer army to fight against Spain because the superior officers are white men are not brave nor loyal and are not deserving of the right of citizenship.—St. Joseph News.

Indeed! And why are they unpatriotic if they refuse to enlist under white officers? Would it be difficult to find enough colored men to officer a regiment? Are there no Negroes fully as capable of being assistant adjutant-generals with the rank of colonels as the pampered society pets who have been appointed to staff positions because their fathers happened to be good soldiers or mediocre Congressmen?

Suppose the St. Joseph News reverse the matter. Let a colored man be designated to recruit a regiment of white soldiers, of which he is to be the colonel. Would the white men who refused to enlist under the colored colonel be cowardly, disloyal and not deserving of citizenship? If Negroes are to be enlisted as soldiers why not give the offices to the colored men? The World-Herald undertakes to say that in Omaha and St. Joseph are a hundred Negroes fully as competent to act as company captains and lieutenants as 50 per cent. of the white men recently given shoulder straps by Presidential appointment through political pressure. Long ago the Negro proved his fitness for the uniform of a United States trooper. Years of education and association with white men in business has fitted many of the Negroes for commissions. There is no more reason why a white man should be made captain ofa Negro company than there is for making a Negro captain of a white company. The St. Joseph News is unjust to the colored men. Thre is probably not a disloyal Negro in America. They proved their loyalty thirty-five years ago, and any veteran of the late war will bear out the assertion that a Union soldier was never betrayed or allowed to go hungry by a Negro.—Omaha World-Herald.

During the month of July the Freeman will be sent to any address in the United States one year for $1.00.

FREE TO MEN

The Private Formula of a Noted Physician sent Free to Every Man Who Writes for it

Quickly Restores Weakened Mankind to strength and Vigor.

Thousands of men will welcome the news that a most successful remedy has been found which will quickly cure them of any form of nervous debility, impotency, lost manhood, night losses, lack of vigor, relieve them of all the doubt and uncertainity which such men are peculiarly liable to, and restores the organs to natural strength and vigor of youth. As it costs nothing to get this wonderful formula it would seem that any man, suffering from any form of nervous debility, ought to be deeply interested in such a remedy, without which they continue to live an existence of untold misery The remedy in question was the result of many years research as to what combination of medicine would be most effective in restoring to men the strength they need. Send your name and address to the Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 107 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., stating that you are not writing out of idle curiosity, but wish to make use of the prescription by giving the remedy a trial, will be answered promptly and without evidence as to where information came from.

The object of distributing this information free is to make men better acquainted with the remedies that exert an influence upon debilitated nerves and wasted vigor. Each different drug is throughly explained and the sufferer will thus know what he should use in his particular case in order to get the desired results. Write to-day. There is no doubt about the offer being genuine.

STUMP PENCILS MASCOTS.

Members of Gotham's Stock Exchange Superstitious About Lead Sticks.

"Talking about hoodoos and mascots," said a member of the Stock Exchange, "the boys on the floor of the exchange are as superstitious as a lot of sailors. If you don't believe it, you look at the lead pencils they are using the next time you are in the building.

"You won't find a man using a long lead pencil. Why? Because a long pencil is a 'hoodoo' of the worst kind. They always cut a new pencil in half before they sharpen it. Some of these pencils acquire the reputation of being lucky.

"Less than a week ago I came down without my pencil, which, by the way, is a lucky one—every memorandum made with that pencil results in a profit for me—and I borrowed one from a friend on the floor. He handed me a stump about an inch long and said, 'You can use that; it's a lucky pencil.'

"Sure enough, I made two deals in the morning, and each netted me a handsome profit.

"I was about to make a memorandum of some stock I had bought when my friend approached and said:

" 'Here, take this pencil and let me have mine again. I've lost on every deal since I loaned it to you.'

"Sure enough, I lost on that deal, and the luck went back to the owner of the pencil.

"When you get hold of a lucky pencil, you want to hang on to it.

"Some of the boys have little lucky pencils not more than an inch long, and they guard them as they would their lives.

"If you, through carelessness or accident, cause them to break the lead point they lose whatever regard they have for you and forever afterward regard you as inimical. Some of them wouldn't take $5 for a little piece of pencil worth considerably less than a cent."—New York Press.

STING OF THE BEE.

Poisonous Properties That Lurk In the Honey Maker.

The chemical and toxic properties of the poison of the honeybee have been a subject for long study by a German scientist, Dr. Joseph Zanger. During his investigation Dr. Zanger employed 25,000 bees. He found that the fresh poison is clear, like water, of an acid reaction, bitter taste and of a fine aromatic odor.

On evaporating and drying at a temperature of 100 degrees centigrade (212 degrees F.) a gummy residue is left. It is soluble in water; with alcohol it forms an emulsionlike mixture. The aromatic odor is due to a volatile substance, which disappears on evaporation and is not poisonous. The poisonous constituent is not destroyed by short boiling nor by drying and heating the residue to 212 degrees F. nor by the diluted acids or alkalis.

Dr. Zanger has proved the existence of formic acid, but he has also proved that that is not the poisonous principle. The latter is an organic base, soluble, with difficulty, in water, but kept in solution by an acid. On the healthy skin neither the bee poison nor a 2 per cent solution of the poisonous principle has any effect, but they act as powerful irritants on the mucuous membranes.

His tests made on rabbits and other animals show that when the poison is brought in contact with the eye there follow lachrymation, hyperemia, chemosis and croupous membrane or conjunctiva. The general condition is also affected; the animals become melancholy, take no food, but are very thirsty, and the urine shows small amounts of albumen.—Philadelphia Record.

A Louisville Slander.

Not long ago there was put in at the Louisville telephone exchange a switch board run entirely by a battery, so that the amount of calls was definitely indicated by expenditure of force. The chart showed correct business conditions up to 10 a. m., and then there came a most unaccountable drop. The electrician was bothered. There must be a leakage, a weakness, somewhere. Again and again the same remarkable and instantaneous drop showed on the chart, and the perplexed telephone engineer went from Chicago to Louisville to investigate.

He was with a group of anxious managers and directors waiting for the significant hour to approach, when suddenly some one looked at his watch and called, "Gentlemen, we are losing time," whereupon one and all arose and passed to the nearest buffet. That was crowded, and they tried another, only to find it also thronged. Then the electrician looked at the hour. It was just past 10 o'clock, and a daily scene was being enacted. All Louisville was out taking a drink.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

Circumstances are still much in the habit of altering cases. It is said that a Yorkshire socialist was explaining to a friend the principles of his belief, and that he made the statement at the outset that all possessions should be shared equally.

"If you had two horses," said the friend, "would you give me one?"

"Of course," said the socialist.

"And if you had two cows, would you do the same?"

"Of course I should."

"Well, suppose now," said the friend slowly, "that you had two pigs, would you give me one of them?"

"Eh, tha's gettin ower near home," said the other slyly. "Tha knows I've got two pigs."—Youth's Companion.

Mechanically.

Judge—And what did the prisoner say when you told him that you would have him arrested?

Complainant—He answered mechanically, yer honor.

Judge—Explain.

Complainant—He hit me on the head with a hammer.—Exchange.

A TRYING NAVAL JOB.

WHAT IT MEANS TO PUT A WARSHIP IN COMMISSION.

The Enormous Amount of Work That Must Be Performed and the Ceremonies That Are Observed Before the Pennant and the Stars and Stripes Are Hoisted.

In times of peace as well as when war's dark clouds gloom the nation you are liable to read in the newspapers an announcement to the effect that one of the vessels of the navy is going "into commission." It is not a very impressive phrase, but the full meaning of the term is something of which few have any adequate conception. To put a modern warship into commission involves an enormous amount of work, which can be fully appreciated only by one who has observed the process from beginning to end.

When a vessel of the navy is laid up in reserve, "in ordinary," as it is called, it is far from an attractive object and could hardly be recognized as the same ship when in thorough trim, with crew aboard. The ship is anchored at a convenient navy yard; the stores are sent ashore, her engines and guns covered with oil and an antirust paint; her decks are allowed to become dirty, her sides dull and stained from rusty chains. Thus she lies perhaps for months, and then an order comes from the secretary of the navy, through the chief of the bureau of navigation, directing the commanding officer of the yard to get her ready for sea.

The first thing to be done is to bring as many men as possible from the receiving ship, which lies hard by, and these, with the force of the yard, under the direction of whatever officers are available, begin at once to put things to rights and remove the accumulated dust and dirt from the different parts of the equipment; the engineer's force goes at once to the engines and boiler rooms; the anitrust paint is removed from the engines; new packing is put in the valves and joints; the pumps are tested, the rust and dirt knocked from interiors of fire boxes, and boiler tubes and grate bars renewed.

Outwardly everything is now in fair condition, but this is only the beginning. It remains to get up steam in some of the boilers, turn over the engines to see if they are in proper trim, start the dynamos, test the electric lights and the pilothouse, signals, turn on the searchlights, start the fans, work the steering gear and steering engines, set the hoisting machinery in motion and put the boat cranes in operation. Every engine, boiler, pipe, wire, tube, rivet, bolt, nut and plate is carefully inspected, and if found unserviceable from any cause repaired.

Next the equipment storehouse is visited, and a full allowance of beef, pork, beans, potatoes, coffee, sugar, salt, flour, meal, clothing, shoes, hammocks, blankets, paint, tobacco—in short, the whole miscellaneous assortment of the commissary department, is placed on board. The paymaster of the ship is responsible for every article received, and a strict account is kept of each. Then the galley, or cooking stove, has to be examined to see whether it is complete in all its findings. The outfit of a galley usually consists of two copper kettles of 30 gallons each, a 50 gallon kettle, with cast iron jacket and copper hinged covers, two steamers for vegetables, each with a capacity of 32 gallons; two sets of saucepans, a fine set of tools for lifting and firing and the ordinary cooking implements.

The line officers look after the condition of the guns, the rigging, the boats, the cables, the anchors, the flags and signals, the charts, the nautical instruments and other parts of the ship's equipment. What this means can only be appreciated by one who has actually undertaken the task. A volume might be written in regard to the signals alone.

When all this work has been done, the ship is ready to go into commission, and up to this time everything has been under control of the commandant of the yard, so that when the captain of the ship arrives and reports himself to the yard commander little remains for him to attend to. In the meantime men have been brought together to constitute the crew.

Sometimes they are enlisted particularly for the ship which is about to go into service, at other times they are withdrawn from other ships which have just been put out of commission. The crew and marines report aboard with bags and hammocks; the captain orders the crew to be drawn up on the spar deck promptly at noon upon the day on which the ship is to be put formally in commission, reads to them his orders from the secretary of the navy detailing him to the command, hoists the commission pennant to the main truck and the stars and stripes to the gaff or staff at the stern, and all is ready.

The ship is now in commission.—San Francisco Call.

Greek and Latin.

M. Jules Lemaitre condemned the study of Greek and Latin the other day at the Paris Sorbonne. He declared that the national mind had been formed not by the literature of the Greeks and Romans, except in an indirect way, but by the Scriptures first and afterward by the great French writers. M. Lemaitre further declared that he regretted having studied Greek and Latin 12 years, whereas he is ignorant of English, which is spoken by half the world, and only knows German in a pitiful manner.

Dwelling in flats is making great headway in London, especially in the west end, but many persons are averse to being known as residents of such. Landlords advertise them as "mansions built in stories."

The remedial effects of laughter are really wonderful. Cases have been known where a hearty laugh has banished disease and preserved life by a sudden effort of nature.

E1

The Funniest Book of the Century

SAMANTHA AMONG THE BRETHREN. By Josiah Allen's Wife.

"Oh! argue and dispute with a dyin' man!"

The above is one of the illustrations from the very funny book "Samantha Among the Brethren," by Josiah Allen's Wife. Over 100,000 copies of this book were sold by agents in expensive binding for $2.50 each. We have arranged to supply our readers with a special premium edition, which contains every word found in the $2.50 edition, and over fifty comic pictures, similar to the one shown above. Samantha's gossip about the "doin's" of Josiah and her neighbors and their tribulations in raising money with which to support the "meetin' house" makes you laugh till you cry. The book is pure and wholesome, and highly endorsed by Bishop John P. Newman and Frances E. Willard. It drives away the blues. It is unexcelled for reading aloud to the family. We pay the postage and guarantee the book to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. In order to boom subscriptions we make the following liberal clubbing offer:

We will send free to any one sending 6 three months subcribers to THE FREEMAN at 60c each, "Samantha Among The Brethren," also the "Woman's Home Companion" an unrivalled high-class magazine of general and home literature, averaging 30 pages monthly and a handsome cover. It is beautifully and profusely illustrated and printed on fine paper; also "Johnson's School History of the Negro Race," and a large size picture of Frederick Douglass, size 22x28, FREE to each subscriber. THIS OFFER CAN'T BE BEAT.

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For 30 days I will give sufficient CHEVELINE for straightening two heads of hair for $5.00, instead of one as formerly.

We use no hot irons or pasting down with grease in this treatment, and the hair is not changed from dampness, but on the contrary is made more beautiful by washing, and the straightening appears as natural as i born with it Send a piece of your hair and 10c and I will return it as a sample of m, work.

The Mystic Pomade

which will make the hair soft straight and glossy and as beautiful as Cheveline, but not so lasting at 50c per bottle. Use Mme. Turner's Scalp Soap 25c.

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Our Improved Medicated Hair Grower or Scalp Cleaner is an unexcelled article for promoting the growth of the hair, even on the temple where the hair is oftimes very scant. It also removes the dandruff and impurities rom the scalp. Price $1.00 per bottle. Use Mme. Turner's Mystic Scalp Soap 25c.

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Bleaching the face in eight or ten days, leaving it about two shades lighter. It gives the complexion a soft and youthful tenderness, thus causing the middle-aged to look young. Mystic Face Bleach will remove Liver Spots, Freckles, Etc. Price $1.00 per bottle. Use Mme. Turner's Complexion soap 25c.

Gentlemen who have pimples or tender faces after shaving, should use Mme. Turner's Mystic Toilet Cream. Price 75c.

MME. M. C. TURNER,
1312 CARONDALET ST. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MISERIES OF SIBONEY

SCENES AND INCIDENTS AFTER THE BATTLE OF SAN JUAN.

Our Wounded Men Toiled Painfully, but Still Bravely, Back to the Hospital at Siboney—Pitiable Condition of the Wounded—Killing a Sharpshooter.

If any American thinks our troops could have done better since they landed in Cuba, a trip from Siboney to the present positions of the army would convince him to the contrary. I have recently returned from such a tour and have witnessed scenes that beggar description. On the way I met scores of wounded soldiers, walking as best they could to the general hospital at Siboney. Every wounded soldier whose injury did not affect his legs was compelled to walk to the hospital. There was more than enough hauling of entirely disabled soldiers to keep the carts busy.

The trail from Siboney to San Juan is so difficult of passage that one can realize the hardships our troops encountered only by a personal visit. There are two parts of the trail, one being used for wagons and the other for men afoot. Both are as narrow as a canal towpath. In many places it is impossible for two wagons to pass, and the trail used by the soldiers is little wider than a railroad track, with wild pineapple and other tropical plants growing close to the edge of each side.

For miles along this trail one has to wade through mud up to the knees, and the only variety in this experience is furnished when one gets to a stream of water. There the mud is not so thick, but in the five streams I forded in walking to the headquarters at the front there was mud enough for all practical purposes. It is this water that the troops have to drink, and the wonder is that many of them can tell whether they are taking a drink or eating a mud pie.

It was most pitiable to see the wounded we met while passing along this trail. Some had a hand shot off, others had lost a few fingers, and still others were mourning the loss of their teeth. Many had slight flesh wounds. All were greatly depressed and complaining because they had to walk from the battlefield to the hospital. But in making this complaint they were not justified by the more unfortunate who had been totally disabled by Spanish bullets. I talked with quite a number of these poor fellows riding along the rough road in carts without springs. With every step the mules took the carts jolted and the wounded groaned.

Some distance up the trail from Siboney I noticed an American soldier leaning over a small stream, bathing his head with the muddy water. When I reached his side, I saw that his front teeth had been knocked out by a bullet that had entered there and had come out again through his ear. After giving him what little help was possible I tried to cheer him up. "Oh, that's all right," he said sadly. "I might be worse off. I've got four teeth left."

After I had crossed the little stream and was about to push forward this wounded soldier shouted, "It won't cost me much for dentists now; but, say, I don't free any more of these blankety blank Cubans."

While our party was making its way up the trail we suddenly were confronted by a detachment of Americans. "There are some sharpshooters a little way above here," their leader said. "You had better look out. They could see those targets of yours a mile." The soldiers then passed on, leaving us to wonder what they meant. We didn't wonder long.

"Say," one member of our party drawled presently, "if you know when you are well off you'll give your hat a coat of mud." I did it, and the others followed suit. We had started up the trail wearing helmets as white as snow. It was not our object to furnish Spanish sharpshooters with conspicuous targets, but that was what we had been doing.

One of the most interesting experiences I have heard of was that of Mr. McMillan, a son of Samuel McMillan, who was a park commissioner in New York when Strong was mayor. He is there as a member of the rough riders and was in the hot fighting on the way to San Juan. McMillan was living on lime water at the time, that being the only thing he could take. He had been in the fighting line continuously for 30 hours and had received a slight wound in the leg. This did not incapacitate him, and he went to work helping to carry the wounded from the field. This work strained him somewhat and he was trying to recuperate when I met him.

"There is a dead Spanish sharpshooter down the road a ways," he said. "I finished him, all right. He was perched up in a tree well above the trail, and had four shots at my head before I located him. I then raised my gun, took steady aim and fired. The bullet went straight, and the sharpshooter fired no more at me. He seemed to lose interest in matters, but he didn't drop off the tree. I pushed through to where he was and knocked him out of the tree with my gun. He was very much dead when I left him."

Many sad sights are to be witnessed at the army hospitals, but the surgeons and their assistants are endeavoring to make the best of the situation. There are many reconcentrados in the hospital here. Their suffering is increased by the general condition of filth that exists on all sides. Siboney is a very dirty place, and when the dirt and muddy water fail to make the sufferers miserable the deficiency is supplied by the sun and the rains. The heat is terrific. And when rain falls here it is useless to expect to keep dry. If one had four rubber coats on, the rain would make its way through all of them. Many of the brave fellows in our army have not been dry since the day they landed.—Harry G. Dart in New York Herald.

BATTLE OF SANTIAGO.

Captain Kerr, One of the Wounded Heroes, Tells About the Fight.

Captain John B. Kerr, the first of the wounded heroes of Santiago to reach St. Louis, is now staying at the home of his father-in-law, Gains Paddock, 3635 Washington boulevard, where Mrs. Kerr has been living since her husband went to the front. Captain Kerr's wounded arm, through which a Spanish bullet fired from a Mauser rifle tore, is getting along as well as could be expected, but owing to the zigzag course taken by the bullet it will be some time before he can return to his command.

Captain Kerr was wounded in the battle before Santiago on July 1, when so many brave men were killed and wounded. In speaking of the battle recently he said: "It was the hottest kind of an engagement, and our boys, who had been longing for a brush with the enemy, got it with a vengeance. The battle opened at daybreak with an attempt by our forces to dislodge the Spanish outposts. I was in charge of a squadron of four troops of regular cavalrymen, dismounted on this occasion. In all I had about 400 men and with this force stormed the center of the enemy's line of intrenchments. We charged directly into the enemy's trenches in the face of a terrible fire from the Mausers. The charge took us up a steep hill, but notwithstanding the fact that our men were falling at every step my brave troopers never faltered. We forced the Spanish outposts and skirmishers to retire to their trenches and after several hours' hard fighting dislodged them from there. Bullets rained thick and fast around me, but luckily I escaped until late in the afternoon, when a force of Spaniards, while in retreat, turned and fired one final volley at us. It was one of these bullets that struck me. During the early part of the engagement men were shot down within a few feet of me on both sides. I saw a number of brave officers killed, and my bugler, almost directly at my elbow, was slain. The Spanish losses were much heavier than ours, although ours was very severe."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HOBSON CONGRATULATED.

Commodore Hichborn Hopes He Will Remain With the Construction Corps.

Commodore Hichborn, chief constructor of the navy, sent the following letter recently to the hero of the Merrimac at Santiago:

"Now that you have safely passed the dangers of your perilous undertaking, it is with great pleasure that I extend to you my sincere congratulations on your heroic conduct at Santiago. In approving your request for assignment to the squadron I expected that you would prove a valuable acquisition through your professional attainments. All expectations have been surpassed, and I again congratulate you on the performance and the brilliant future before you."

Commodore Hichborn, while averse to being placed in the position of exerting any influence in the matter, is exceedingly anxious that Hobson shall not be transferred to the line of the navy, but shall retain his position in the construction corps, where his remarkable ability may be utilized to the best interests of the service. The young constructor, before he joined Admiral Sampson's fleet, had already demonstrated his conspicuous capacity in ship design, and, while the navy is rich in brave officers, with the increase in the number of ships and the strength of the navy it is believed that Constructor Hobson has a greater career before him as a constructor than as a commander. His opportunities for impressing his individuality upon the navy are thought to be much greater in the staff than in the line, and as he has up to this time given no intimation that he desires a transfer it is not believed that he will consent to abandoning his profession.—New York Tribune.

POPULAR ROUGH RIDERS.

Their High Spirits and Fighting Qualities Unaffected by Poor Fare.

The rough riders are the only volunteers whom General Wheeler will allow to be in the firing line. They are much liked by the regulars, and Prince Levien, who is observing the war on account of Russia, says that he never saw men more keen to fight. Their breakfast the other morning consisted of hard tack and water. On that fare their spirits thrive. The only thing which can anger those of them who have been brought up among the comforts of a city home is such questions as, "Don't you miss your feather bed?"

With what tobacco and smaller luxuries they can get they are generous to all comers, breaking in two a last cigarette. The wounded are improving fast, because, unlike the officers of some other regiments, the officers of the rough riders make the condition of the wounded a personal concern and have the surgeons report upon it each morning.—Special Cable to New York Post.

Spain Must Make First Offer.

We desire peace heartily, but it is Spain who needs it more, and it is from her that advances are to be made. When she has been whipped enough, she has only to say the word for peace to find us ready to debate with her the terms on which she can have it.—Boston Herald.

Watching Both Ends.

Having peered slyly out of one end of the Suez canal and not seen Dewey approaching, Admiral Camara comes back to peep out of the other and see if there is any sign of Commodore Watson.—Buffalo Enquirer.

Where Safety Dwells.

It would be entirely proper to include American war vessels in any list of noted health resorts. No other places can boast such low death rates.—Utica Press.

Geo. L. Knox, Esq., care "The Freeman," Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.: Dear Sir—Illness kept me from sending in the money I owe The Freeman before this date. I lost the bill which you sent me. I am told that a dollar is now worth four shillings and a penny, English money: I send you herein twelve shillings, which will pay off my back debt of last year, and at least six months of this year. Please be so kind as to let me know how we stand. I will try to be up to date in my future payments to The Freeman. I will be sending you an article ere long. It pleases me to see the great progress The Freeman is making. I am very sorry not to have succeeded in getting English subscribers, but I shall not give up hope of finding some yet; my personal friends are very glad to read my copies, and some look forward to their arrival with as much eagerness as I do.

With very best regards, I remain yours very truly, Thomas Rutling.

We invite our readers to give consideration to the advertisement of the Palace Dry Goods and Manufacturing Co., on the last page. They will treat you right and guarantee you satisfaction.

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DR. SHEA MARVELOUS MEDIUM,

Gives the names of dead and living friends tells who and when you will marry, also of business journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, health or anything you wish to know no matter what it is. He can call up your spirit friends and show them to you. Can make them rap all around the room. He asks no questions, don't ask you to write names for him. Don't try to pump you in any way, but tells you right off. He is thoroughly endorsed by leading spiritualists everywhere, received from them a gold medal and special license to practice his wonderful powers; credentials no one else can show, can give thousands of reference to both white and colored patrons. Twenty-five years' practice—seven in Brooklyn—will show you that he can do all he tells of. Can tell what business is best for you and where, how to win speedy marriage with the one you love. How to be successful in all your doings, in short, what is best to do. He succeeds when all others fail. Positive satisfaction or no pay. Call and see. You will find it lucky to consult this Christian gentleman. He has a medicine that will cure drunkenness, can be given patients not knowing it. Thousands through him are now

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with all their undertakings, while those who neglect his advice are still laboring against poverty. Through his perfect knowledge of chemistry he can impart to you a secret that will overcome your enemies and win you friends. His aid and advice has often been solicited; the result has always been the securing of speedy and happy marriages and all your wishes. In love affairs he never fails. He has the secret of winning the affections of the opposite sex.

It is the curse of Spiritualism that in all large cities there are a class of men and women who claim powers they do not possess. They have neither gifts, credentials, nor references Surely the colored people are not so wanting in senses as to throw their time and money away on such. Dr. Shea refers to the Hon. Chas. Miller, capitalist, 2481 Atlantic Avenue; the Hon. Wm. Denmore, architect and builder, 47 Cleveland avenue, and Mr. Fred Lampe, grocer, 641 Fulton street, Brooklyn. All have known him for the past ten years. He gives a free test of his power to all. The doctor has practiced five years in New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis and Louisville; understands thoroughly the diseases, spells or influences the race is subject to. He has now and always had large patronage from them.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING:

Brooklyn, Aug. 15.—This is to certify that I came to New York from Albany I was a stranger in a strange city, out of work and out of money. had no luck in anything I undertook. What to do I did not know. A friend advised me to go and see Dr. Shea. I did. He told me the cause of my troubles; he took me in and treated me as a brother. Through him I got a good position that very week. I had been to others; they took my money and did me no good. I bless the day I first met Dr. Shea. I would advise all in bad luck, sick or in trouble to go to him at once. Sincerely
Albert Ayres,
2937 Atlantic avenue.

Brooklyn, Aug. 15,—This letter is to certify that my husband had gone away and had been absent two years. I mourned for him night and day. I gave him up as dead. Hearing of the wonderful things Dr. Shea was doing I resolved to consult him. He told me that my husband was alive and well and where he was; told me he would come home and when. To my joy all of it came true. He is home now, came back like one from the dead. I also wish to say that this month I lost $250. I am a poor woman and I was almost insane. I went to Dr. Shea and he told me I would find my money and to my intense joy I did find it as he told me I thank God there is a man so gifted in our midst that can help people and tell them what to do. Sincerely.
121-23rd street. Mrs. Barrett.

A SENSATION IN BROOKLYN—A MINISTER'S STATEMENT:

I wish to state that one of my parishoners was sick and in trouble for a long time, Mrs. Brown, 37 Gay street. No one seemed to under stand her case. She had several doctors, but none of them seemed to know what was the matter. None could do her any good It was my duty as her pastor to call and see her. Hearing of the wonderful work being done by Dr. Shea the last few years, I thought I would call and see him myself, I found him a sympathetic gentleman. He gave me a wonderful test of his powers; told me to send him a lock of patient,s hair, which I did by her daughter. He told at once what was the matter and in a short time cured her sound and well. Her family had seemingly been under a cloud. Now all is changed. All are well and prosperous. I can truly and heartily recoommend Dr. Shea, to all those in sickness or distress of any kind. Rev. William Johnson, pastor Lebanon church, Brooklyn.

Dr. Shea can show thousands suc as the above.

DR. SHEA

has been carefully educated in the Homoepathic and Electric Schools of Medicine. His success is wanderful in curing paralysis, Rheumatism, Asthma, Sore Eyes, Tumors, Cancers, Constipation, Ague, Dyspepsia, Tape Worms, Liver Complaints, Deafness, Catarrh, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, Heart Diseases, Consumption, Diseases of Women and Children, Fits, Kidney Disease, and all strange mysterious diseases which others don't understand. All diseases, no matter what they be. Nothing but honorable treatment. He can and will honestly tell you if you can be cured. Has all new remedies and new success. Has an ample experience in public hospitals and private clinics. No trifling with human life. Call at once. Do not delay. Diplomas hang in parlors. Is a registered physician. A new remedy for rheumatism just discovered, not a liniment. Hopeless cases and those that others cannot cure solicited to call. Fat folks thin, the childless made parents. All letters must contain $1.00, two stamps, age, lock of hair Charges for medical treatmen tonly. Closed Sundays. Mention this paper.

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THERE is no greater plague than constipation. Unless the waste matter is properly eliminated from the bowels, sickness is sure to follow. The ordinary practice is to forcibly physic the patient. Dr. Franklin Miles, who has spent a lifetime in the study of the heart and nerves, has established the fact that constipation is caused by weakness of the nerves of the digestive organs and prepares his remedies on these modern scientific principles.

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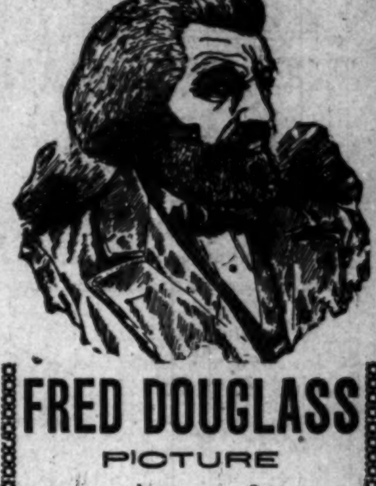

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Agents are wanted in every town and city not now occupied, and liberal inducements will be given to the same. Send for our extraordinary inducements to agents.

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On all pure reading matter and business local, a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed for each 100 lines up to 1,000 lines. Advertisements should reach us on Saturday or Monday in order to appear the following week. Omissions to be made up at expiration of contract. Lost Relative advertisements, $1.00 for one month, in advance.

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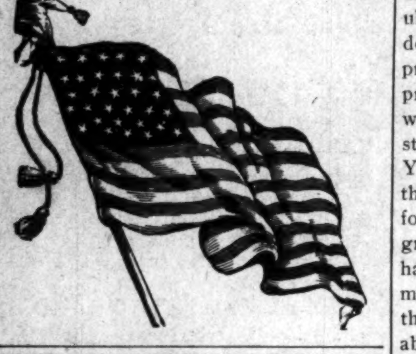

THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

"The closer the North and South get as a result of the present war, the harder it will be for the Afro-American regardless of the part he plays in it, because a closer union between the two sections, will be as it has always been, at the expense of the north. The South never gives in a particle for any reason where the Afro-American is concerned.—Cleveland Gazette.

The Cleveland Gazette has told a solemn truth. The colored man's only hope is to become self-supporting and practically independent.—The Weekly Express, Dallas Texas.

In the interest of the race it is hoped that the speculations of these very able editors will not materialize. Sure enough it is, that from the looks of things at this stage of affairs do not seem pregnant with hope for the best; yet it may be a trifle premature for the successful peering into the future. As has been hinted by this paper time and time again this very blackish, ominous, threatening present may after all be the the very dawn of the times much hoped for, and in this millenium of South and North, the Negroes may be borne along by the great tide and like flotsam and jetsam finally anchor alongside in greater peace and security. It is true that the South has raised a hue and cry against Negro ascendancy in the army; but it is simply the South toothless and fangless. It is true that she has power to crush to death those who are so unfortunate as to be within her relentless coils. But happily enough the theater of these activities are limited and steadily declining in their limitations. The great East, West and North will not be dominated, in all likelihood, by the influences that abounded in the early part of this century. We are content to think that the masses are lifted above the status of the sluggish South whose only object in living is to handicap the Negroes. Yet it can well be believed that there are thousands of warm hearted whites of the South who are as loyal to the Negroes in their efforts to survive as there were in the ante bellum days who desired - unity in the government of the States. They may even be in majority; but right and virtue are always timid amid viciousness and brutalitiy. But it matters not what the South may hold against the Negroes, everything points to the second emancipation—all roads lead to Rome. There is small reason to quarrel with the government at Washington. It may be set down as fortunate that the administration is of the present political complexion. Abstract justice of course has not been done, cannot be done; but the wedge can be entered and it is felt that this has been done; and the index has been fairly established. The army and navy, the only institutions that are permitted the bestowal of titles and rank in face of the fierce strife for honors, are the most desirable positions in the country. It must be conceded that to obtain an appreciable number to the race when such small recognition is accorded in civil life makes it a kind of political syncopation; but notwithstanding this seeming irregularity the race is not responsible for the nonappreciation and the nonparticipation in all the pursuits of the country. It emphasizes the fact that the government is acting in greater regard for the Negroes than is evinced by the individuals that make up the country. As said before abstract justice, here, is not complete, but there is more semblance of it here than elsewhere. The struggle for political longevity doubtless has much to do with this; but even this is laudable since the results are the same as though they emanated from the most lofty motives. To reiterate; to witness Negroes entering in the service as commissioned officers, says much for the government, but more for the race. The army and navy may be rightfully called the shadow of European nobility in America, hence the utter exclusiveness. The Gazette very truthfully says the North has always capitulated to the South, but this surrender has not always been unconditional, but the South always had the satisfaction of seeing its attitude reinforced, from the Missouri compromise to the Dred Scott decision. The South had a ravenous maw and on the question at issue was never sated. These people were philosophical. They knew that hesitation meant destruction and consequently, their cause lived by agitation. The force of its own vileness would have broken it down had they allowed hesitation and ponderation. Reflection would have permitted the moral force to assert itself which would have been ultra-destructive and subversive to those doctrines that formed the shifting basic principles of a section that claimed proprietary rights in mankind, which were at defiance at once with the constitution and the natural laws of God. Yet as said in the onset it is expected that the war will create a new condition for the race. The appointments of Negroes to high position, wherein they have demonstrated great courage, high moral worth and ability certainly leaves the lesser avenues more easily attainable. We opine that in the great act of completer conciliation between North and South that the Negroes will not be ground to dust between the upper and nether millstone of national cohesion, but will be an indistinguishable factor of the great equation in the greater America that is to be.

The gallantry of the Negro soldiers is winning applause everywhere.

Havana must fall first2before the dons are sufficiently convinced is read between Spanish lines.

The Freeman is a race paper, and is quite as much in for reforming the black people as well as the whites.

The Afro-American of Baltimore is not content with the patronage that 50,000 Negroes of that city receives.

It won't hurt the preachers to bear down a little more on our own people. It might effect the collections a little, but if it is not done now there will be no colections at all in the future.

May we not expect an article on the street-car situation or else on the Freeman this week from our esteemed contemporary the World? One or the other is certainly expected. How now?

Senator Fairbanks has been appointed on the commission that looks to the readjustment of international difficulties with Canada. Senator Fairbanks is a growing quantity and the President believes in using the most available on hand.

A call has been issued for the Third Annual Session of the Western Negro Press Association through Edwin H. Hackley, president, and H. Lewis Dorsey, secretary, to convene at Omaha. Neb., Aug. 22 and 23. While its members must reside west of the Mississippi yet an invitation is generously extended to the newspaper men of the country.

The proposition to forward a man to the front as a war correspondent was first urged by the Freeman through an article sent in by some one some time ago. Down East they are grabbing at the project with an avidity that only should have been born of "ignorance" on the subject. Its a move in the right direction, but please remember that the West has as great quill drivers as ever unsheathed a pen. Please place them on the list of eligibles.

What has become of the contemplated call for twenty-five thousand colored volunteers?—Michigan Representative.

Some things tis said die aborning, but this one died while Congress was adjourning.

It ought to be generally recognized that the time for the necessity of Negro journals has not ended. The concentrated efforts on certain lines during this war have worked wonders. There are more results to follow, "Don't give up the Ship."

Mr. R. B. Bagby, of the County Clerk's office, has been reinstated in his former position at Washington, D. C., He has given satisfaction as a highly capable man for four years as deputy county clerk. His many friends, political and otherwise, will be glad to know of this recognition.

Bishop Walters, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, feels that the Afro-American League should be reorganized, owing to the irregularities that exist in the country that make hardships for the race. T. Thomas Fortune, of the Age, the president has been asked to call a meeting in order that some action may be taken looking forward to the relieving of the situation. The Bishop cites the case of Postmaster Loften and the industrial situation as fit subjects for national consideration. Many of the strongest thinkers of the race have sanctioned the movement. Such a meeting in a time when there seems a unanimity of purpose, when there is better understanding as to the needs of the race., and when the modes of seeking redress is better defined, will doubtless result in more good than previous attempts of this kind. If the proposed conference is to be purely non-political it should meet with general endorsement.

Rev. C. Max Manning who has been to Siberia says in the Georgia Baptist of the 14 inst.: About two thirds of the population of the city are native Africans and they occupy a particular part of the city which is apart from the localities occupied by the Liberian's, who are either people who have emigrated from the United States of are their immediate descendants. The Liberians and natives associate but little with each other. They do not intermarry. The churches of all denominations are attended mostly by Liberians the natives remaining away. The natives do not to any extent assimilate with emigrants who go from this country, they do not regard these emigrants as their brethren any more than they do white people who go there.

The general outlook for the progress of te Republic nof Liberia is not promising, and in some respects there appears to be retrogression. Indications that the day when this country will be annexed to some European government or to the United States is not distant or at least that it will be taken under their protection seems quite likely. Thus it will be seen that the condition in Liberia is much worse than suspected. The Negroes do not assimilate, and of course no prosperity can come in the way of numbers at any rate. Bishop Hartzell's statement is borne out by this unprejudiced observer who is a Negro and a member of the A. M. E. Church. Let Liberia be redeemed or in nautical language let her be hauled up and have her bottom scraped. The chances are that she is too well clogged to make much headway. The United States and England jointly might establish a protectorate.

The Spirit of the Press.

The lynching of Negroes in the South goes bravely on.—The Boston Advance.

|| || ||

Lynching is cowardly and unjustifiable, but if there ever are fit subjects for neck tie parties, those murderers of the Lake City postmaster are among them.—The Enterprise, Omaha, Neb.

|| || ||

It turns out, after all, that the people who lynched Henson at Ellicott city, and Postmaster Baker at Lake City were the "best citizens." Well, that is just what we believed all the time.—The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

|| || ||

It has been decided to put four regiments of colored soldiers in Santiago to garrison it, in view of the prevalence of yellow fever. The regiments will be composed of immunes and comprises the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth. —Columbus Chronicle, Ga.

|| || ||

A white private in a Tennessee company failed to salute a colored officer of the Ninth Ohio Battalion, and when reminded of this seeming neglect, intimated that all coons looked alike to him. A court martial will now endeavor to teach him that hereafter all officers must look alike to him.—The Recorder, Indianapolis.

|| || ||

Every Negro that goes as a soldier to Cuba, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian or Philippine islands should profit by his experience. He should save his earnings, small or great, and if his situation is congenial to his nature and his health he should cast his lot in a new and strange land and grow up with the country. It's his only chance.—The Parsons Weekly Blade.

|| || ||

A strong national organization would help the Negro wonderfully in crises like the present. The sentiment in favor of the Afro-American League grows apace. Events are so shoping themselves that the oportune time for organization is coming at a rapid gait. We must hasten, but must avoid a flash in the pan by injudicious precipitancy. Let the League conference be called about October 1.—The Colored American, Washington, D. C.

THE NEGRO'S BATTLE CRY.

Written especially for The Freeman.

To arms, ye black Americans,
Protect your country's flag;
Let not its glory trail the dust,
Nor say it's a dirty rag.

But on with musket, grape and shell,
A whirling hurricane,
Burst furor from the mouth of hell,
Engulf the arms of Spain.

Sail o'er the strait of Florida
And touch the Cuban shore,
Strike terror to the Spaniard's heart
And strew the isle with gore.

For lo! the cries of kinsmen rise—
"Come o'er and make us free"—
And forth with weeping burst the skies
And thunder "Liberty!"

Then on with courage to the strife,
Count not the mangled slain,
But brave in battle plant our flag
On the castle walls of Spain.

—Jas. J. Franklin.

Memphis, Tenn.

Race Gleanings.

The dedicatory services of the A. M. E. Church of Anderson, Ind., will be held Sunday, July 31.

Pittsburg Negroes will establish four big co-operative department stores, and only colored people will be employed.

Miss Alice C. Lewis, of 127 West Thirty-first street, and Miss M. Louise Taylor, of 125 West Thirty-first street, New York City, were recent graduates from the public schools, Nos. 59 and 48 rfespectively.

Mr. Paul Lawrence Dunbar is now at work on his novel, "The Uncalled," which is said to be the first book of the kind ever written by a member of the colored race. The book will probably appear in the autumn and all the characters are to be Negroes.

While in Albany, N. Y., to deliver the annual address before the convocation of the regents of the University of New York, Booker T. Washington was the guest of Mrs. Jno. F. McElroy, the sister of ex-President Arthur, who was mistress of the White House during his administration.

When the Twenty-fifth Regiment of regulars (colored) was encamped at Chickamauga Colonel "Andy" Burt told his men that they must play ball an hour every day in order to get hardened up, says the Cleveland Leader. "And while we are playing," he added, "remember that I'm not Colonel Burt, but simply Andy Burt." During the first game the colonel hammered the ball viciously for what looked like a home run. "Run, Andy, run, you tallow-faced, knock-kneed son of a gun!" yelled a black soldier from the coaching line. The colonel stopped at first base, got another player to take his place, put on his uniform and announced: "I am Colonel Burt until further orders."

The arrival of a number of sick and wounded soldiers at Fortress Monroe has brought in no real news, for everything of that nature had been well covered by the official and newspaper correspondents, but the comments of some of them, as reported here, are interesting. One commissioned officer of the regulars is quoted as paying a high tribute to the Negro troops.

"I was standing near Captain Capron and Hamilton Fish," he remarked, "and saw them shot down. They were with the rough riders, and ran into an ambuscade, though they had been warned of the danger. If it had not been for the Negro cavalry, the rough riders would have been exterminated. I am not a Negro lover. My father fought with Mosby's rangers, and I was born in the South, but the Negroes saved that fight, and the day will come when General Shafter will give them credit for their bravery."

The second annual Hampton Summer Conference was held at Hampton Institute, Va., July 20 to 22. The subjects for discussion related to the improvement of the Negro race in matters of education, home getting and home training, farming, trades, business habits, health, temperance and religion Among the papers announced are those on "Industrial Education in the Public Schools," "The Dangers Encountered by Southern Girls in Northern Cities" and "How to Hold the Young People in the Churches."

A large number of the leading men and women of the race were present and assisted in carrying out the program. Among them may be mentioned Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Grimke, Miss Syphax, Dr. F. J. Shadd and Prof. Hugh M. Brown, of Washington, D. C.; Prof. Kelly Miller, of Howard University; Prof. Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee; Prof. Scarborough, of Wilberforce; Dr. Daniel Williams, of Chicago; Mrs. Victoria Earle Matthews, of Brooklyn; Mr. T. Thos. Fortune, of the New York Age; Rev. J. E. Jones, D. D., of Richmond Theological Seminary, and Rev. H. G. Sishop, of New York.

Enclose a $1.00 bill in a letter and mail to us during the month of July and receive the Freeman one year.

Newsy Dots.

Lake Providence, La., Special.—Miss Brooks, of Mayesville, Miss., is visiting friends here. * * Mr. Ira Scott and wife of Greenville, Miss., are visiting friends here. * * Mr. David Armstrong and wife, of Greenville, Miss., are spending the summer here with Mr. Armstrong's mother. * * Mr. Geo. W. Black has completed his work on the Hawley-Bernard building. It is a credit to the race that the finest store in town was built by a colored contractor. * * Rev. F. F. Chinn, P. E., in the M. E. church after holding his quarterly conference here remained over some time looking over the work at this place. * * Rev. J. H. Martin accompanied by his wife arrived here and held his quarterly meeting at St. James A. M. E. Church the second Sabbath. Elder Martin was pastor here a few years ago and is very popular in this town. * * The members of the North Star Baptist Church have contracted with Mr. F. K. Wilson to build a metropolitan church on their lots in the corporation. * * The Transylvania school gave their annual picnic on the 15th. In spite of inclement weather quite a crowd attended, and all report a good time. * * Mrs. Sarah Wallace is visiting relatives in Friar's Point, Miss.

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The Need Not Complain Any Longer of Black Skin.

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It does not turn the skin in spots, but bleaches out white. It is a very good thing for the eyes if allowed to get in the eye while washing the face.

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Asher, Wm.	Rowe, F.
Banta, R. A.	Sutton, Frank
Gray, Geo.	Selika, Mme.
Handy, Wm. C.	Smith, Henderson
Johnson, Isaac	
Jordan, Chas. P.	

ROUTE.

Oliver Scott Refined Negro Minstrels— Oshskosh, Wis., July 20; New London, 21; Appleton, 22; Green Bay, 23; Marinette, 25.

Richards, Pringle, Rusco and Hollands' Big Minstrels—Waukegon, Ill., July 23.

ARNOLD L. STEVENSON

Is a product of the Hoosier capital of which we should feel proud. The success made by Mr. Stevenson since his first apearance on the road has been phenomenal, this being his second season. As an impersonator of the old man character Mr. Stevenson has few superiors. Much of his success is due to his hard and careful study and versatility, being what we might term an excellent "all-round man," that any manager would be proud to have in his organization. We wish to correct a statement made in a recent isue, as we were misinformed as to the stage directorship of the Oliver Scott Refined Negro Minstrels. Mr. Stevenson is stage director, instead of Mr. Billy Miller. Mr. Stevenson sends regards to all friends professionals and non-professionals.

* * *

Fred W. Simpson send regards to all.

* * *

Still in Kansas City, Mo.—Billy McClain.

* * *

The Eldridges were at Huber's Palace Museum, New York City, last week.

* * *

P. G. Lowery is filling an engagement at the Omaha Trans-Mississippi this summer.

* * *

Richards, Pringle, Rusco and Hollands Big Minstrels will open the Park Theater, Indianapolis, week of Aug. 8.

* * *

Prof. W. D. Andrews, magician and ventriloquist, is meeting with much success through the Southland.

* * *

Capt Alex. P. Payne, of Columbus, O., is the guest of his brother, Major Ben F. Payne, in St. Louis, Mo.

* * *

Tag Washington, the St. Louis favorite, has been on the sick list for a couple of weeks, though convalescent now.

* * *

Jones and Sutton and Sam Lucas were the principal features at Willow Dale Park, Philadelphia, weeks of July 4 and 11.

* * *

Chas. H. Williams, comedian, last season with the Yellowstone Kit Company, is with the Stewart Family Concert Company, now touring Texas.

* * *

Bobby Juggles and Billy Taylor have joined hands as a team, and judging from their class of work, bid fair to be the equals of any in the near future.

* * *

C. H. Allen, specialist and singing comedian, last season with the L. W. Washburn's Double Minstrels, is spending the summer in Cleveland, O.

* * *

Messrs. Wooten and Watts, late members of the celebrated Crescent City Quartet, have signed with the Richards, Pringle, Rusco and Holland's big minstrels.

* * *

Rehearsals have begun with the Richards, Pringle, Rusco and Holand's Big Minstrels, with many new faces. The staff of entertainers will include the best the market affords, headed by the great Billy Kersands and Jas. Crosby, followed by the famous mimic, Harry Fidler, and the funny comedians, Bobby Kemp, Dick Thomas, Buddie Glenn, Dan Avery and Wm. Hallback.

* * *

The Oliver Scott's ball team, John Dickerson manager, Fred Simpson, captain, will play any club in the world (so they say) for $500, the Georgia Minstrels team preferred.

* * *

A good live correspondent is wanted with every colored organization on the road this season for The Freeman. Send for special terms at once.

* * *

Bailey and Kirk—Geo. and Frank are working on a refined novelty musical act which they intend to produce this season. They are at their summer home in Jacksonville, Ill.

* * *

Billy Miller, principal comedian with the Oliver Scott Refined Negro Minstrels is taking three and four encores nightly singing an original version of "All Spaniards Look Alike to Me."

* * *

The Demines—Frank and Ida, who have been spending their summer vacation in Indianapolis, have signed for the coming season with the Boyer Bros. "Oriental Octoroon" opera company.

* * *

Harry A. Brown, the lighting crayon artist is filling a week's engagement at the Auditorium Theater, Cleveland, O., this week. Mr. Brown has signed with the Al Reeves' big show for this season.

* * *

All matter for publication in this column must be addressed to J. Harry Jackson, dramatic editor, care The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

* * *

Mrs. Pauline Cottrill, one of the cleverest performers with Slayton's Jubilee singers, has recovered from a very severe illness and is again entertaining her many admirers at Krug Park, St. Joe, Mo.

* * *

C. H. Allen, comedian, late of Washburn's Minstrels, swam out and got the body of Elsie Carlisle, of the Carlisle sisters, who was drowned on the 7th while bathing at Euclid Beach, Cleveland, O.

* * *

Clifford D. Brooks, of Brooks and Porter, singing and dancing comedians, late of "Darkest America," spent a few weeks in Chicago, but is now in Pittsburg. He sends regards to Ben Moore and all of the "push."

* * *

A letter from Mr. Robert P. Jackson, secretary of Garden City Lodge, No. 2, B. O. of C. P., Chicago, Ill., states that it was impossible for Bro. Henderson Smith to be in Indianapolis July 10, owing to business of very great importance in that city.

* * *

Louie Vassinier, of St. Louis, who, owing to illness last season was forced to resign the road, has improved wonderfully, not only in health, but new ideas as well, and will place some of them the coming season in many of the up-to-date vaudeville houses.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Billy Kersands, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Avery, Wm. Gauze, Arthur Maxwell, James Crosby, Harry Fidler, and a troup of Arabs will be seen in the olio with the famous Georgia Minstrels. This list of stars will make the Georgia's second to none, but the swift pacemaker for all.

* * *

Coleman, Dickson, Conely and Wadkins, the Blackstone Quartette, with William Windom, have just closed a very successful two weeks' engagement at the Forest Park Highlands, St. Louis, and are justly termed the "Emperors of Song." Their next engagement is San Francisco, Cal.

* * *

Major Ben F. Payne has written a clever one act farce comedy, entitled "Uncle Bob's Birthday," in which wardrobe and song will predominate, as portrayed by himself, Mme. Cora Bolden, Mr. Edward Williams, and Miss Buelah Alexander. They are already booked eight weeks over the Hopkins-Castle circuit.

* * *

Prof W. D. Andrews writes the following from Artisia, Miss:

"Dear Sir—I very much desire to subscribe for your most valuable paper, The Freeman, a colored "Clipper," but as I am on the road I don't know about receiving it each week. If you will and can change my address each week, I will subscribe at once. I am respectfully yours,

"PROF. W. D. ANDREWS."

* * *

Notes from the Nashville Students—Our show is running nicely and business is good. We have this season the crack base ball team. We have played eleven games this season having won eight and lost three. Our battery is George Bryant, pitcher, Sam Neeley, catcher, and they deserve good credit for the clever work they do. H. Gillam, 1st base; S. H. Dudley, 2d base; J. A. Stewart, 3d base; L. E. Gideon, ss.; M. McQuitty, r. f.; A. Gillam, c. f.; A. P. Harris, l. f.; S. H. Dudley is the captain.

* * *

"Clorindy, or the Origin of the Cake Walk," a negro operetta, by Paul L. Dunbar and Will Marion, was produced on July 5 in Rice's "Summer Nights," at the Casino Roof Garden, for a trial. The music of the operetta was composed by a colored pupil of Dvorjak and Joachim, and the participants, headed by Ernest Hogan, were also colored. The songs were all enthusiastically received, especially "Jump Back, Honey," "Who Dat Say Chicken in Dis Crowd?" "Hottest Coon in Dixie" and "Darktown Is Out Tonight." The novelty was received with such favor that the aggregation is engaged for the entire season.

* * *

George's Operatic Minstrels opened for the summer season at Waukegon, Ill., June 27. They carry thirty-eight people. Roster: Jack M. Oliver, stage manager; John D. West, orchestra leader; Buddy Robinson, band director; Rositer Carrie Woods, Bessie Gillam, Nettie Titus, Bertha Wilson, Bell Scott, Angeline Scott, Sally Lee, Jack M. Oliver, Doc Sayles, Fountain Woods, Bob Marshall, Jim Woods, Jack Lyons, Cyrill Scott, Ben Bemery, Fountain City Four, Acme Quartet, Jas. J. Marshall, Buddie Robinson, Thos. J. Lewis, Will Malone, Alabama Blossoms, Steve Adams, Lizzie Nash, Fred Richardson, Chas. Watts, J. E. Adams, John D. West, Jack Oliver, James Morton, Chas. Washington, F. Woods, Peter Woods, Joe Pleasant, E. J. Liscomb, J. E. George, sole manager; Fate Goodbar, agent; D. A. Kingsley, programer.

* * *

Mr. Fred W. Simpson, our representative with the Oliver Scott Refined Negro Minstrels send the following from Manitowac, Wis.: We had a pleasant trip of sixty miles across the lake, and the boys enjoyed it hugely. We are now in our second week of good business. Our ball club played an exciting game of ball with the Ludingtons, of the Michigan State League, the score was 6 to 4 in our favor. The Hon. John Rucker, the "Alabama Blossom" acted as umpire, and his good natured decisions kept the crowd in an uproar from start to finish. Arnold Stevenson is stage manager instead of Billy Miller, and our "Arnie" is filling the bill right well. James White, comedian, is the "Admiral Dewey" of our first part. George W. Page, tenor solist, is making quite a hit singing a pathetic ballad entitled: "Don't Let Her Lose Her Way." Please send 25 copies of The Freeman this week.

* * *

Mr. J. Ed. Green, our special representative with the Richards, Pringle, Rusco and Hollands' Big Minstrels:—"We opened for rehearsal last Monday at Waukegon, Ill. Everything is nearing completion for the opening of the biggest, finest and most expensive minstrels in the business. The opening edition will comprise such stars as Harry Fidler and Dan Avery, extremes, and Buddie Glenn, Bobby Kemp, Dick Thomas and Will Franklin, while they will be followed by the second edition of stars, Jas. Crosby and Billy Kersands and the great Gauze, the opening chorus under the personal direction of Mr. J. Ed. Green, promises to be a special feature. Fred J. Hamil's latest song entitled "Mary Dear," while A. J. Smith, the phenomenal boy basso, will handle "Asleep in the Deep.' Jas Crosby, the sunburnt comedian will handle a budget of new songs, among which will be the "Red Hot Member of the Warm Society," written by Messrs. Green and Crosby. "The Days That's Gone, Can Never Come Again," is something new in the first-part, introduced by Mr. I. N. Smith, robust tenor, other solists will be Messrs. Wooten and Watts, of the celebrated Crescent City Quartette. Among the new faces the most prominent is J. Harry Fidler, as one of the principal comedians and stage director."

J. HARRY JACKSON.

Sporting Notes.

Peter Maher is said to have concluded not to fight Jim Jeffries. Maher's excuse is that he needs a rest.

Jim Jeffries is said to have saved $17,000, and has eyes that see a dollar a longer distance than Jim Corbett's, which is saying a great deal.

The sporting men of Johannesburg erected a monument over the grave of Jimmie Murphy, the Australian boxer, who died in that city several months ago.

Walter Johnson, the colored heavyweight, who whipped Bob Armstrong in Boston and Frank P. Slavin and Steve O'Donnel in Philadelphia wants to meet either Peter Maher or Joe Goddard.

Tommy White, of Chicago, has been matched by Billy Madden to fight Solly Smith at the Greater New York Athletic Club during the first week in August at 122 pounds, weigh in at 3 p. m.

The Muncie, Ind., colored baseball team was defeated at Matthews Sunday by a score of 12 to 2. Richardson, of the Matthews team, struck out thirteen men. Batteries—Muncie, Springfield and White; Matthews, Richardson and Hayworth. Umpire—Lew Scott.

Ex-Champion John L. Sullivan has this to say about George Dixon: "As a rule I have no use for colored people and never would fight a colored man. But Dixon is the greatest little man I ever saw and there never will be another like him. He has tackled lightweights, welterweights and people bigger than himself, but not one of them has been able to put him out. He ought to quit, for, like myself, he is a 'has been.'"

Representatives of Corbett and McCoy signed articles of agreement to fight. The match will take place at the Hawthorne Athletic Club, Buffalo, on September 10, in the afternoon. The purse is said to be $20,000, and the winner will take all. Both fighters posted $2,500 forfeit for their appearance at the ringside. The meeting Friday makes the fight an assured fact. John Kelly was agreed upon as referee and Al Smith as stakeholder. Sharkey said when he heard of the signing of articles that he would challenge the winner.

The $200 purse hung up in the mile championship professional attracted all the professional cracks in the country to Philadelphia, Pa., July 16. Gardiner was picked as a sure winner, with Bald and Cooper for second and third places. But Taylor, the colored "majah," knocked all predictions into a cocked hat by his fine riding. In his heat he met Gardiner, who went down by half a wheel to the colored cyclone. In the final, where the "majah" met Cooper, Bald, Freeman and Kimble, he showed them his heels upon entering the home stretch, and crossed the tape ten lengths to the good. Kimble had started the sprint and lead for 50 yards, but the bunch soon snowed the Kentuckian under, and as the men came into the home stretch, Taylor came out and challenged everyone for a sprint home, but none could take up the fight, running home and taking the $200. Taylor also won second place on the same day, in the final mile handicap, losing first place by inches only.

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE RACE.

(Concluded from First Page.)

but no business tact at all. I shall hardly patronize him again.

We must gain respectability and the esteem of the dormant class, by having homes—homes where the lamp of love, affection and mutual esteem is kept burning on the altar all the time.

We must learn to despise every minister of the Gospel who is not sincere, who puts on the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in.

I have no patience with those who affect to hate all white people; for,

"Angels are bright still.
Though the brightest fell."

and although the name of those white people in this country who hate us and ill treat us is legion, yet let us never forget that there are millions of others here too, who entertain towards us, only sentiments of sympathy and good will, and who are daily doing what they can to promote our cause.

I write in haste, and am aware of imperfections in the foregoing. I have the honor to remain yours for the cause of our race and every American cause,

JOHN P. GREEN,
United States Postage Stamp Agent.

THOUSANDS

restifl that the only safe preparation in the world that straightens kinky hair is the genuine Ozonized Ox Marrow, made only by the Ozonized Ox Marrow Company, 15 Washington street, Chicago. Price 50 cents. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Notice of Appointment.

State of Indiana, } S. S.
County of Marion. }

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of William Washington, deceased, of Marion County, Indiana. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE L. KNOX.

Complaint for Partition of Real Estate.

Edward Williams, vs James W. Thompson and Thompson his wife.	State of Indiana, Marion County, ss: In the Superior Court of Marion County In the State of Indiana. No. 57101.

Complaint for partition of real estate.

BE IT KNOWN, That on the 19th day of July 1898, the above named plaintiff, by his attorney filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Marion County, in the State of Indiana, his complaint against the above named defendants James W. Thompson and —— Thompson his wife, and the said plaintiff having also filed in said Clerk's office the affidavit of a competent person, showing that said defendonts James W. Thompson and Thompson his wife are not residents of the State of Indiana and that the object of this action is to enforce the partition of real estate in Marion County, Indiana, and whereas said plaintiff having by endorsement on said complaint required said defendants to appear in said Court, and answer or demur thereto, on the 12th day of September. 1898

NOW, THEREFORE, said defendants last above named are hereby notified of filing and pendency of said complaint against them, and that unless they appear and answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause on the 12th day of September, 1898, the same being the 7th judical day of a term of said court to be begun and held at the Court House in the City of Indianapolis, on the 1st. Monday in September, 1898, said complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in their absence.

JAMES W. FESLER, Clerk.

ALBERT B COLE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

A BIG BLACK ALLIANCE

Grand Consolidation of

JOHN W. VOGEL'S

AFRO-AMERICAN MASTODON MINSTRELS

And the Greatest of all Colored Organizations

DARKEST AMERICA

FOR SEASONS OF 1898—99, ONLY.

Forming in its entirety the most stupendous alliance of Colored organizations extant.

2--BIG SHOWS UNITED--2

WANTED TO COMPLETE COMPANY--- Specialist capable of playing old man; also 100 first-class Colored performers, male and female, in all branches of the business; vocalists and terpsichorean artists doubling in brass given the preference.

Address: JOHN W. VOGEL,
EDWIN DeCOURSEY, Business Manager.
23 W. State Street, COLUMBUS, O.

Consider silence a polite negative.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY,
Washington, D. C.

Howard University furnishes superior facilities for higher education. Nine different departments, with seventy-two professors and instructors: Theological Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical, Law, College, Preparatory, Normal, Industrial, the latter including printing, carpentry, bookbinding, tinning and sewing.

Academic departments open September 21; professional, September 28 to October 3.

For particulars address the President or Secretary.

$1.00 and the Freeman will be sent to any address in the United States for 52 weeks.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills cure Neuralgia.

The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute,

HAMPTON, VA.

For training of young men and young women of the colored race. Term opens September 29, 1898.

Normal and Academic Departments, Trade School, Scientific, Agricultural and various industries for young men. Domestic Science, etc., for young women. Day and night school. For circulars, etc., address:

H. B. FRISSELL, Principal.

"TRUTH WELL TOLD."

(Taken from Life.)

ANGELINE

The most wonderful discovery of the Age.

SCIENCE VS NATURE.

Angeline is the MONARCH of all HAIR PREPARATIONS for STRAIGHTNING, BEAUTIFYING and Promoting the growth of the hair.

NO FAKE, NO HUMBUG, NO EXPERIMENT, but the Peer of them all.

Evidence is better than Talk.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Angeline is not made of highly perfumed vaseline like a great many "fake" preparations on the market to-day. There is not a particle of vaseline entering into its composition. It is made from ingredients entirely different and distinct from anything in the market to-day and is compounded by competent Chemists.

WHAT ANGELINE WILL DO:

1.—**Angeline** will positively make kinky and stubborn hair straight. One application will prove to you conclusively, that there is efficacy in it.

2.—**Angeline** will stop the Hair from falling out or breaking off, and will give to you an abundance of soft, pliable, straight and glossy hair.

3.—**Angeline** will actually make hair grow.

4.—**Angeline** will cure Eczema, Tetter Dandruff and all the detestable diseases of the Scalp.

$50 REWARD.

THE ANGELINE POMADE CO., will give a reward of Fifty Dollars to any and all persons who use **Angeline** and after giving it a thorough and impartial trial, will make an affidavit that **Angeline** contains any injurious ingredients.

GIVE IT A TRIAL

and it will do the rest. Price 50c per bottle; or 3 bottles for $1.25. Sent securely packed to any part of the world. SPECIAL—Any person ordering 3 bottles of **Angeline** will receive as a premium a package of Blodau's Cocoa Almond Cream. Any person ordering 6 bottles of **Angeline**, will receive a Harris Hair Straightener FREE.

BLODAU'S COCOA ALMOND CREAM.

a delightful and efficient application for Chapped Hands, Face or Lips, Sunburn or Tan Nourishes, purifies and brightens the complexion, rendering the skin smooth and velvety and imparting a rosy freshness. Gentlemen will be delighted with its effect after shaving; and ladies will be pleased with it as a valuable adjunct in arranging their Toilet. Sent by mail to any part of the world on receipt of 25 cents.

THE HARRIS HAIR STRAIGHTENER

is guaranteed to surpass everything for its intent or purpose. It received a medal at the Tennessee Centennial and we heartily recommend it. This Straightener used in connection with **Angeline** brings grand results, For Sale by this firm, price $1.00.

No goods will be sent C. O. D. The PRICE must accompany all orders or no attention will be paid to it. In ordering always enclose Money Order or Registered Letter. Stamps taken with orders not exceeding 50c. All correspondence for information cheerfully answered.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Special Inducements to young Ladies and Gentlemen. Write for terms.

GUARANTEE—We guarantee to refund all moneys if ANGELINE is misrepresented. A safe and immediate shipment of all goods ordered is also guaranteed. Address:

ANGELINE POMADE CO.,

402 INDIANA AVENUE, (Cor. Vermont St., & Indiana Ave.) INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

OUR CEDED TERRITORY.

Description of the Province of Eastern Cuba.

REGION CONTAINS GOOD HARBORS.

Soil Is Extremely Fertile, and There Are Many Partially Developed Mineral Resources—The Forests Are Almost Unexplored—Its Area Is Over 10,000 Square Miles, With About 13,000 Inhabitants. Harbor of Santiago Is the Key to the District at All Times—Climate of Eastern Cuba.

The territory in eastern Cuba, recently surrendered by General Toral, embraces about one-third of that province, certainly its most valuable part, if one considers its marvelous fertility as a sugar and coffee district and its inexhaustible deposits of iron ore and manganese iron.

The harbor of Santiago de Cuba is one of the largest in the West Indies. Its extent and beauty are too well known to require any new description. Its importance from a naval and military standpoint is of the highest order. Whoever holds that harbor commands eastern Cuba. The harbor is to eastern Cuba what the harbor of Havana is to western Cuba. It is the key to the district at all times. The Morro and La Socapa forts, if modernized, can make for any fleet the entrance to its harbor an impossibility. As a coaling station, as a refuge in the hurricane season, its perfectly landlocked harbor holds first rank. That old time city, properly fortified, could bid defiance to many a modern power. Its value and future will depend on who possesses it. If left in the hands of the laissez faire Cubans, it will be, as it was up to today, the land of manana, or of tomorrow. Its geographical position makes the harbor an absolute essential to the province for six or seven months of the year, when the soft and imperfect roads of the interior and coast sections are wholly or nearly impassable, owing to the copious tropical downpours.

The city of Santiago during the rains is almost cut off from the interior, save by a short and unimportant section of railway. It communicates by sea with neighboring ports on the island and ships to the outer world sugar, coffee, dye and other woods, iron ore, manganese and fruits. To that outer world she looks for her daily bread, her food stuffs, canned goods and the articles of everyday life and commerce. They come to her by water and have so come for nearly four centuries. Until railways develop the interior and communicate with other ports the highway to Santiago will still be by the open sea.

Santiago before the war had an estimated population of 71,000, of whom more than three-fourths were Spanish negroes and their descendants, the whole being the descendants of the African slaves sold in Cuba, the last of whom were freed about 12 years ago. The black element in eastern Cuba is in a vast majority. Some thousands of the whites hitherto have been Spanish officers and soldiers, naval officers and sailors, and the rest merchants and planters. While the majority are of Spanish or Cuban descent many are English, French, Germans and Americans. Many Spanish officers married Cuban wives, and many upon retiring on their pensions settled in Cuba and became landowners and planters.

To pass briefly to its other ports or harbors, proceeding in an easterly direction by water, some 30 miles away, the bay of Guantanamo is reached. The mere hamlet facing the bay is named Caimanera, the port and terminus of the railway leading to the interior city of Guantanamo. The city is on an inland plateau, situated in the center of the richest sugar district in the world. The old time city is quaint and essentially Spanish. It is the supply center for the many sugar and coffee estates. It in turn receives their crops and ships them by rail to the port already described.

Many of the vast estates belong to foreigners. The Messrs. Brookes of Santiago own several of the largest sugar properties. Mr. McKinley, a Scotchman, owns one; Dr. Wilson, an American, another; Mr. Ramsden a coffee estate. His father, F. W. Ramsden, a partner of Brookes & Co., is the British consul at Santiago. Mr. Robert Mason of the same firm was vice consul for the United States before the war. Many of the estates are owned by Spaniards, Cubans and Frenchmen.

The rich alluvial soil of eastern Cuba has made it its chief sugar producing center in Cuba. The black soil has a varying depth of from 12 to 16 feet. Sugar cane has been growing there without replanting from 10 to 20 years, and two yearly crops of fine cane are raised with a minimum of labor and expense. Coffee does very well. A plantation matures in six years. Once producing, it is a small gold mine to its owner. Cattle do well and have proved very profitable. The many possibilities with such a soil and climate do not need description. The province needs intelligent enterprise and push, and it will blossom with crops and prove one of the richest and most productive spots on earth—a new Klondike.

The forests of eastern Cuba are almost unexplored. They cover its mountain sides and abound in the choicest of tropical mahogany, hard cedar, lignum vitæ and dyewoods. The minerals of eastern Cuba deserve special mention. In the olden days much copper was got not far from the city of Santiago. That industry seems to have been abandoned for the more profitable one of iron ore and manganese iron, the first existing in practically inexhaustible quantities. The capital invested in the mines is largely American. Strangely enough, much of that manganese iron today will be found in the armor plating of our men-of-war now on the Cuban station.

But to return to the bay of Guantanamo and continue in one trip around the eastern end of the island. The extreme eastern point is Cape Maysi, the well known lighthouse station facing the Windward passage. The terracing of the island there is very noticeable. The land rises in steps or terraces from the sea until it reaches the foothills. Back of the latter are the lofty mountain ranges for which all eastern Cuba is noted.

Leaving Cape Maysi on our left, having rounded the point, we are on the northern coast of Cuba or that facing the United States. A number of minor harbors are passed and Baracoa is sighted. It is a large fruit exporting center and the outlet for that section of eastern Cuba. The sea outlet seems to be nature's only one so far. When American enterprise develops the interior by railways like Jamaica's, then productiveness will be quadrupled.

The next and last coast town in the district surrendered is Sagua de Tanamo, on the river and bay of that name. A line on the map from Sagua de Tanamo to Santiago de Cuba represents the western boundary of our newly acquired territory. Its area is over 10,000 square miles, with about 130,000 inhabitants.

A few words in conclusion on the climate of eastern Cuba. The old time Spanish discoverers divided climates in mountainous sections in the tropics into three classes. First, the tierra caliente, or hot lands—all lands on the coast and extending about 2,000 feet above the sea level; from 2,000 to 4,000 feet the tierra templada, or temperate climate; from 4,000 to 7,000 and 8,000 feet, the tierra fria, or cold climate. The coastal climate produces all the fruits and vegetables of the tropics; the temperate climate, potatoes, corn and many vegetables, including valuable fruits and woods, not forgetting certain kinds of coffee and cane; the cold climate, woods and vegetables of northern climates, wild hogs and mountain game.

The coasts are hot and generally unhealthy. The acclimated natives stand it, having their bouts of malaria, tropical dysentery and other ailments. Occasionally yellow fever kills them. The temperate zone, with the hill climate of Cuba, is the place for all unacclimated whites. Acclimation, properly so called, is a matter of years.—New York Sun.

CERVERA'S MEN HAPPY.

They Expected Torture and Death, but Find Themselves In Clover.

The Spanish prisoners from the St. Louis found their reception at the prison camp on Seavey's island a surprise party of a very gratifying sort. They expected death. One of the petty officers among them told a sergeant of marines on guard at the camp the other morning that they thought they were being brought ashore to be shot.

They are comprehending their treatment slowly, but the kindness they are receiving is finally penetrating their Spanish minds, and they are marveling at it all. They never heard of such treatment of prisoners before. They had been told before the battle of Santiago that if they fell into the hands of the Americans torture and death would be their portion. Instead of that they have quarters on a beautiful island, where some people would be glad to camp out for the summer for the benefit of the climate and pleasure of the view and surroundings.

They are fed on better victuals than they ever had in the Spanish navy, have mattresses to sleep on, wrap themselves in new and white blankets and move without restriction around their camp. They have their meals regularly, have plenty of air and more exercise than their Spanish natures crave, but none too much for the good of their health. On the whole, they are the luckiest Spaniards of their times.—New York Sun.

The Gem That Is to Be Ours.

A French writer has described the island of Porto Rico as "La plus riante des Antilles." Should it fall to us to possess it our wide domain of varied climes would embrace no region so attractive or valuable as a winter resort or refuge for invalids as the mountain land of this smiling and luxuriant gem of the ocean.—Colonel W. Winthrop, U. S. A., in Outlook.

A Formidable Rival.

The summer girl is still charming, but she has to yield in attraction to the war bride, who is accumulating on the country with a beautiful rapidity.—Baltimore American.

Where the Fight Was Won.

Congress ought to have thanked "the men behind the guns." They did the work.—Nashville American.

The Man Who Cooks the Grub.

We have read in song and story
Of "the man behind the gun."
He is given all the glory
Of the battles that are won.
They are filling up the papers
With his apotheosis,
And they tell about his capers
While the shells above him hiss,
But behind the grimy gunner,
Steadfast through the wild hubbub,
Stands a greater god of battles—
'Tis the man who cooks the grub.

When the sky is rent with thunder
And the shell screams through the air,
When some fort is rent asunder
And destruction revels there,
When the men in line go rushing
On to glory or to woe
With the maddened charges crushing
Heroes who are lying low,
There is one but for whose labors
There could be no wild hubbub—
And the greatest god of battles
Is the man who cooks the grub.

What of ships with armor plating?
What of castles on the heights?
What of anxious captains waiting
While the careful gunner sights?
What of all the long range rifles?
What of men with valiant hearts?
These were but impotent trifles,
But inconsequential parts
Of the whole, without the fellow
Who must scour, scrape and scrub—
For the greatest god of battles
Is the man who cooks the grub.

—Cleveland Leader.

MODERN SHRAPNEL.

DEADLY EFFECT OF THIS FEARFUL IMPLEMENT OF WAR.

What Happens When a Single Projectile Suddenly Bursts Into Two Hundred Separate Messengers of Death—Shells and Solid Shot.

The improvements in modern guns have embraced all calibers, from that of the small arm firing a projectile only one-third of an inch in diameter to the monster which sends a solid piece of steel 12 inches through and weighing over half a ton. Not only have the guns improved, but also all their accessories, especially powder and projectiles. The smokeless powder of the present has changed the conditions of war almost as much as modern armament.

Keeping step with these advances have been those made in the various classes of projectiles. Even the smallest of these, with its case hardened bullet, is far ahead of the old fashioned lead bullet used in the small arms of 30 years ago.

One of the most effective of modern projectiles is the shrapnel. It is one of the forms of case shot. The others were the old fashioned grape and canister. A case shot may be said to be a collection of missiles in a case, which breaks up either in the gun or at some point in flight, thus setting free its death dealing particles.

As soon as the case is broken each of these particles goes on a separate path, and it's a sorry day for the man struck by one of them. All of these falling upon a piece of level ground would mark out an irregular oval, whose area varies with differing conditions. It has been found that the best point to burst the shrapnel is about six yards above and 50 in front of the enemy.

Colonel Shrapnel of the British service first invented shrapnel in 1803. This early form consisted simply of a spherical shell filled with bullets and a bursting charge of powder in the spaces between. This was a crude invention, which scattered the fragments too much and was liable to go off when not expected and not do so when desired. This form was improved upon during our civil war, and the modern shrapnel can be considered the most dangerous of all life destroying projectiles. It consists of three parts—the tube, the base and the head. The powder charge is in the base, which is firmly attached to the body either by electric welding or by screwing. Leading from the base through the center of the body is a tube which is also filled with powder, which is ignited by the fuse at the point of the shrapnel and carries the fire to the main charge. Between 200 and 300 bullets rest upon a diaphragm just over the powder charge. These are held in place by a matrix of rosin which is melted and poured upon the bullets when in place. A skeleton case of cast iron containing receptacles for each bullet is sometimes used instead of the rosin.

The head is put on in the same manner as the base, and when the fuse is inserted the projectile is ready for use. Some shrapnels have the bursting charge in the head instead of the base. The fuse used is rather complicated, but the United States has as good a one as there is. It is a time fuse and in actual test has shown its reliability.

It can readily be seen that one great objection to the shrapnel is its high cost. The fuse alone costs about $2.50. The same gun is usually supplied with three styles of ammunition—the solid shot, the shell and the shrapnel. Some batteries are also supplied with canister for use at close quarters. The bullets in the canister have a wider dispersion, because the case breaks up in the gun. Canister was used to repel the famous charge led by the Confederate general Pickett at Gettysburg. A perfect hail of missiles swept the slope leading up to Cemetery Hill, against whose destructive effects human valor was of no avail.

The shell is used to destroy inanimate objects as well as animate ones. It consists of a hollow cast iron shell, with a fuse and bursting charge of powder. The famous shot fired during the cutting of the cables at Cienfuegos is a good example of its use. The Spaniards having taken refuge in and behind a lighthouse, a shell was fired by one of our ships, which, striking it fairly, burst and utterly destroyed the structure, killing many of the soldiers.

But against men in battle formation the shrapnel is the more effective. It sends a perfect shower of missiles which, falling in the midst of a company, would almost annihilate it. Many tests have been made to show this.

Shrapnels fired from a gun a mile away in one instance and a mile and two-thirds in the other were made to strike a board target one inch thick. The fuses were set off by the contact and burst the projectile into 200 or 300 parts, each of which was capable of dealing death to any living thing in its path. Screens were placed at indicated distances behind the target. These may be considered as representing a battalion of infantry in column of companies. From the number of hits upon all of them the efficiency of shrapnel fire against close order formation may be judged.

In one shot 152 hits were made by a single shrapnel. In another 215 hits are recorded, but these are not so well scattered. Imagine, then, the effect of a well placed shrapnel upon a group of men such as is here represented.

The reader can readily understand why wars are now waged at greater distances and why hand to hand conflicts are almost unheard of.—New York Herald.

His Mistake.

"That politician is a 'has been,' isn't he?" remarked the observer.

"No," replied the captious friend, "he isn't even that. He's merely a 'used to think he was.'"—Washington Star.

Dr. Sadie F. Porter,

The Great Magnetic Healer . . .

OFFERS $50 00 REWARD

for any disease mentioned below and many others that my remedies and treatment will not cure. I cure all chronic diseases, no matter how long standing. Drs. Sadie F. Porter's Magic Nerve Tonic is purely a vegetable preparation, a guaranteed blood remedy. It purifies the blood and builds up the system. It cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Catarrh, Billious Headache, Indigestion, Piles, Diseases of the Heart, Paralysis, Palpitation, Asthma, Gleet, Gonorrhoea. My remedy acts like magic in the cure of LaGrippe, also Female Weakness in its worst form. The Great Magic Liniment cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and other pains and stiff joints. My magic Hair Tonic has no equal in growing the hair quickly. It restores the color, preserves the root, cleanses the scalp. My Magic Hair Oil is an excellent toilet article for ladies and gentlemen. My Hair Tonic straightens the hair without the use of irons.

Prices: Blood Tonic, $1; Liniment, 50 cents; Hair Grower, 50; Mustache Grower, 25; Hair Oil, 25; Wash for Skin, 25; Mexican Indian, 10c a cake.

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DR. SADIE F. PORTER,
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LOOK! A SACRIFICE
: : : THE :
Hair Straigtener

$1.00, $1.00, $1.00, $1.00.

This instrument surpasses everything of its intent or purpose now before the public. Your hair will remain straight for months after using this most valuable need for the beautifying of your appearance.

Try our Electrodine Pomade a wonderful hair producing and scalp cleansing preparation. Thousands use it, and from the testimonials we receive would not be without it. It is scientifically compounded with the best ingredients and is highly perfumed with a very delicate and lasting odor. Price 50c per bottle; 3 bottles $1.25. Send sample of your hair and get it matched with a Genuine Creole Hair Braid. Prices: $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. No goods sent C. O. D Agents wanted.

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603 North California Street,
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SECOND TO NONE.

Editor The Freeman:—We tender our thanks to you for the valuable service your paper has done and is still doing for us in our business. We can truthfully say that The Freeman is second to none in this country. Every citizen of this Union can profit by reading The Freeman. We congratulate the editor and bid him God speed in helping to mold and shape public opinion for the better. We shall use our influence in favor of your paper among our many friends. Respectfully,

DR. SADIE PORTER DILLARD,

LAND AND A LIVING

Home-Seekers' excursion tickets via the Queen & Crescent Route to all points south of Somerset, Ky., in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, North and South Carolina; all points on Q. & C. Route in Louisiana and to certain points in Georgia and Florida at about one fare the round trip from Cincinnati, on the first and third Tuesdays each month.

Stopovers allowed on going trip, in home-seekers' territory.

One-way settlers' tickets to southern points on same dates at half the usual rates.

Land $3.00 to $5.00 an acre. Good schools and churches. Write for maps and books to W. C. Rinearson, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Cincinnati, O.

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$150.00 PER MONTH and expenses made by all our active men. WE PAY MANY FAR MORE **WE WANT MEN** in every county in the United States. If your reference is satisfactory we will start you AT ONCE. No experience necessary. No capital required. We furnish a full line of samples, stationery, etc. A tailors-for-the-trade complete outfit for business. No commission plan, you can regulate your profits to suit yourself. No house-to-house canvass. This is not one of the many catchy advertisements for agents, but one of the very few advertisements offering a rare opportunity to secure strictly high grade employment at BIG WAGES. **We are the Largest Tailors-for-the-Trade in America.** We make to measure over 300,000 suits annually. We occupy entire one of the largest business blocks in Chicago. We refer you to The Bank of Commerce, in Chicago, any Express or Railroad Co. in Chicago, any resident of Chicago. Before engaging with us, write to any friend in Chicago and ask them to come and see us, then write you if it is a rare opportunity to secure steady, high class, big paying employment. BETTER STILL—come to Chicago yourself and see us before engaging and be satisfied every word we say is true and you can get steady work and big pay. ENQUIRE OF OUR SALESMEN in your territory how our work pays. We refer to our many salesmen throughout the Union. They all talk alike. Anyone of them will tell you how profitable, how pleasant, how easy the work is. Work in your own county 300 days in the year and you can't make less than $5.00 every day above all expenses.

We want to engage you to take orders for our made-to-order and measure custom tailoring (Men's Suits, Pants and Overcoats). We put you in the way to take orders from almost every man in your county, a business better than a store with $20,000 stock. With us you have no competition.

We are the Largest makers in America of fine Custom-made Clothing. We buy our cloth direct from the largest European and American mills. We control the product of several woolen mills. We operate the most extensive and economic Custom Tailoring plants in existence, thus reducing the price of made-to-order suits to $5.00 and upwards; pants from $1.50 to $5, prices so low that nearly everyone in your county will be glad to have their clothing made to order and measure.

We furnish you a large, handsome and expensive cloth bound book containing large cloth samples of our entire line of Suitings, Pants, etc., a book which costs us several dollars to get up, also Fashion Plate, Instruction book, Tape Measure, Business Cards, Stationery, Advertising Matter, your name on Rubber stamp, etc. We also furnish you a Salesman's Net Confidential Price List. The prices are left blank, under each description so you can fill in your own selling prices, arranging your profit to suit yourself. As soon as you have received your big sample book and general outfit and have read our book of instructions carefully and marked in your selling price, you are ready for business and can begin taking orders from everyone in your town. At your low prices, business men, farmers, laborers, and in fact everyone will order their suits made. You can take several orders every day at $2.00 to $5.00 profit on each order, for everyone will be astonished at your low prices.

The above photograph was sent unsolicited by one of our salesmen, Mr. C. M. Talbott, of Yreka, Cal. It shows him at work taking orders for our custom made tailoring. Mr. Talbott's sales have run over $1,200 per month; his earnings over $300 a month. Hundreds more are doing just as well. We merely show this picture and statement of his business as he chanced to send us this picture. **YOU CAN DO THE SAME THING AT ONCE. OUR MEN HAVE NO COMPETITION.**

You Require No Money. Just take the orders and send them to us, we will make the garments within 5 days and send direct to your customers by express C. O. D., subject to examination and approval, at your selling price, and collect your full selling price, and every week we will send you a check for all your profit, being the difference between our net confidential price to you and the price you sold at. You need collect no money, deliver no goods, simply go on taking orders, adding a liberal profit, and we deliver the goods, collect all the money and every week promptly send you, in one round check, your full profit for the week. Nearly all our good men get a check from us of at least $40.00 every week in the year.

THE OUTFIT IS FREE. We make no charge for the big book and complete outfit, but as each outfit costs us several dollars to get up, to protect ourselves against many who would impose on us by sending for the outfit with no intention of working, but merely out of idle curiosity, **AS A GUARANTEE** of good faith on the part of every applicant, we require you to fill out the blank lines below, giving the names of two parties as reference and further paying ONE DOLLAR and express charges for the outfit. The $1.00 you pay for outfit does not begin to pay the cost to us but insures us you mean business. We will refund your $1.00 as soon as your orders have amounted to $25.00, which amount you can take the first day you work.

☞ Fill out the following lines carefully, sign your name, cut out and send to us, and the outfit will be sent to you at once.

American Woolen Mills Co., Care of The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed please find $1.00 for which send me by express your Big Cloth Sample Book and Complete Salesmen's Outfit. It is understood and agreed that the One Dollar is to be refunded to me as soon as my sales have amounted to $25.00. If the outfit is not as represented and fully satisfactory, you are to refund the One Dollar when outfit is returned to you.

.... Sign your name on above line.	....
.... Name of Postoffice, County and State on above line.	....
Your age.............. Nationality	On the above two lines give as reference the names of two men over 21 years of age who know you one year or longer
Married or Single..............	

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leaves no bad effect behind after use. No danger of an injured scalp. Instead of weakening, it strengthens and nourishes the roots of the hair, thus insuring a rapid growth of a suit of hair—soft, pliable, glossy and beautiful.

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is marvelous. One trial is sufficient, Nothing beginning to approach it in real efficacy in all the merits claimed of it. No lady or gentleman having use for such a remedy should be without it.

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Lv. Chicago 2:45 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 8:58 p. m.
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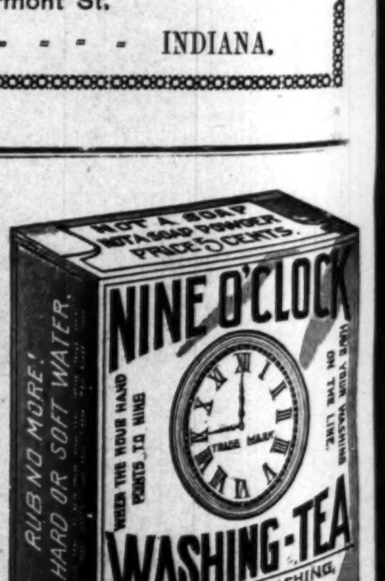

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"When the Hour Hand Points to Nine, Have Your Washing on the Line."

BATTLE OF SAN JUAN.

STEPHEN CRANE'S VIVID STORY OF OUR INFANTRY'S GALLANTRY.

Victory Gained Not by the Officers, but by the Audacious Bravery of the Men. Misinformed as to Spanish Strength. Guerrillas Who Deserved Hanging.

The New York World's staff correspondent, Stephen Crane, writing under the date of July 4 from the front at Santiago, describes the battle of San Juan as follows:

The action at San Juan on July 1 was, particularly speaking, a soldiers' battle. It was like Inkerman, where the English fought half leaderless all day in a fog. Only the Cuban forest was worse than any fog.

A line of intrenched hills held by men armed with a weapon like the Mauser is not to be taken by a front attack of infantry unless the trenches have first been heavily shaken by artillery fire. Any theorist will say that it is impossible and prove it to be impossible. But it was done, and we owe the success to the splendid gallantry of the American private soldier.

As near as one can learn, headquarters expected little or no fighting on the 1st. Lawton's division was to go by the Caney road, chase the Spaniards out of that interesting village, and then, wheeling half to the left, march down to join the other divisions in some kind of attack on San Juan at daybreak on the 2d. But somebody had been entirely misinformed as to the strength and disposition of the Spanish forces at Caney, and instead of taking Lawton six minutes to capture the town it took him nearly all day, as well it might.

Lawton was well out toward Caney soon after daybreak, and by 7 o'clock we could hear the boom of Capron's guns in support of the infantry. The remaining divisions—Kent's and Wheeler's—were trudging slowly along the muddy trail through the forest.

When the first gun was fired, a grim murmur passed along the lean column. "They're off!" somebody said. Suddenly there was a roar of guns just ahead and a little to the left. This was Grimes' battery going into action on the hill which is called El Paso. Then, all in a moment, the quiet column moving forward was opposed by men carrying terrible burdens. Wounded Cubans were being carried to the rear. Most of them were horribly mangled.

The second brigade of dismounted American cavalry had been in support of the battery, its position being directly to the rear. Some Cubans had joined there. The Spanish shrapnel fired at the battery was often cut too long, and, passing over, burst amid the supports and the Cubans. The loss of the battery, the cavalry and the Cubans from this fire was 40 men in killed and wounded, the First regular cavalry probably suffering most grievously.

Presently there was a lull in the artillery fire, and down through spaces in the trees we could see the infantry still plodding with its pack steadily toward the front. In the meantime Lawton's division, some three miles away, was making plenty of noise. At about 2,500 yards in front of Grimes' position on El Paso arose the gentle green hills of San Juan. At the principal position of the enemy were a flag, a redoubt, a blockhouse and some sort of pagoda. At 11:25 our artillery reopened on the central blockhouse and intrenchments. The Spanish fire had been remarkably fine, but it was our turn now. Grimes had his ranges to a nicety. It must have been about 2 o'clock when the enemy's battery again retorted.

Then one saw a thin line of black figures moving across a field. They disappeared in the forest. The enemy was keeping up a terrific fire. Then suddenly somebody yelled, "By God, there go our boys up the hill!" There is many a good American who would give an arm to get the thrill of patriotic insanity that coursed through us when we heard that yell. Yes, they were going up the hill, up the hill. It was the best moment of anybody's life. An officer said to me afterward, "If we had been in that position and the Spaniards had come at us, we would have piled them up so high the last man couldn't have climbed over." But up went the regiments, with no music save that ceaseless, fierce crashing of rifles.

The road from El Paso to San Juan was now a terrible road. It should have a tragic fame like the sunken road at Waterloo. Why we did not later hang some of the gentry who contributed from the trees to the terror of this road is not known. The wounded were stringing back from the front, hundreds of them. Some walked unaided, an arm or a shoulder having been dressed at a field station. Others hobbled or clung to a friend's shoulders. Their slit trousers exposed red bandages. A few were shot horribly in the face and were led, bleeding and blind, by their mates. And then there were the slow pacing stretcher bearers with the dying or the insensible, the badly wounded, still figures with blood often drying brick color on their hot bandages.

Prostrate at the roadside were many others who had made their way thus far and were waiting for strength. Everywhere moved the sure handed, invaluable Red Cross men. Over this scene was a sort of haze of bullets. They were of two kinds. First, the Spanish lines were firing just a trifle high. Their bullets swept over our firing lines and poured into this devoted roadway, the single exit, even as it had been the single approach. The second fire was from guerrillas concealed in the trees and in the thickets along the trail. They had come in under the very wings of our strong advance, taken good positions on either side of the road and were peppering our line of communication whenever they got a good target, no matter apparently what the target might be.

HAND TO HAND FIGHT.

A Private Tells of a Mighty Struggle In a Blockhouse at Santiago.

Among the wounded men at Fort McPherson, recently back from before Santiago, is Private Weichert of the Ninth regulars, who tells a thrilling story of a hand to hand conflict. He says:

"There are three forts near Santiago which the Americans had to encounter. One was a blockhouse standing upon the summit of a hill guarding the pathway leading up to it. In this stone structure, impenetrable by rifle bullets, 32 Spaniards were stationed. In the walls of stone were holes just large enough to shoot through, and through these the Spanish soldiers fired bullets with great rapidity into the ranks of the Americans as they forced their way up the hill. Our boys dropped like tenpins. A color sergeant scaled the wall and tore from its staff the Spanish flag. Simultaneously the Spaniards fired at the sergeant, and he dropped to the ground below dead. Three of the Americans dropped into the fort from above, it being uncovered, and were riddled with bullets. Their bodies were mutilated with bayonets.

"Just at this time 15 American privates appeared on the wall, I being among them. The sight of our outraged comrades was galling. Without a word of command each of the 15 men sprang into the pit, and a desperate fight followed. It lasted some minutes, but the exact time will never be known. I was shot in the wrist, but killed the Spaniard and brought away the pistol with which he shot me. Nearly all of the Americans were wounded, but not one killed. One of them says he killed four Spaniards alone. It was 32 against our 15. One of our boys had a piece of his nose shot off, and turning on the Spaniard who had maimed him ran him through with his bayonet, and pinning him to the wall held him there for a second and exclaimed, 'There, now die, you Spaniard, die.' Upon the death of all the Spaniards the doors of the place were forced open, and the wounded men regained their regiment, which had just arrived."—New York Sun.

BRAVE CHAPLAIN GALLOUPE.

How He Fired at the Enemy and Was Shot at Santiago.

The Rev. Dwight Galloupe, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, Newark, N. J., and a chaplain in the army, is now in Fort McPherson hospital. He was struck by a piece of an exploding shell at Santiago and was one of the injured sent to Tampa on the Cherokee and brought to Atlanta by train. To the New York World correspondent Chaplain Galloupe said:

"I could not help taking part in the fight. I at first confined myself to the duties of my office, caring for the wounded as the battle progressed, but when our men began to reel under the concentrated Spanish fire I felt the American rise in me, and, tearing the red cross off my arm, I snatched up the gun and cartridge belt of one of our men and went to shooting just like the rest of them.

"The manner in which the Spaniards fought was terrible and disgraceful. Red Cross flags were placed on all the principal buildings of Santiago in order to prevent firing on the city, and ambuscaders lay in wait for Americans, protected by Red Cross flags. We advanced toward one blockhouse, from which a Red Cross flag was flying, never giving it any attention, and when we arrived near it a fire poured out from under the flag. A number of our men were killed in this volley. The surgeons with our men showed me explosive bullets, split bullets and brass projectiles, the latter causing blood poison to those hit by them. The missiles are not recognized in civilized warfare, and as a consequence I took off my Red Cross flag—it was no protection to me anyway—and buckled on a pistol. It was a case of self preservation. I was obliged to protect myself."

The Spanish Armada of 1898.

I have recently seen a telegram which has passed through London to the New York World. It is from the Port Said correspondent of that paper and describes the Spanish fleet as it entered the harbor. I gather that in point of neglect and despair the ships and crews recall Vanderdecken's Flying Dutchman. The vessels are filthy, their keels are foul, retarding their progress, and the seamen and marines are pictures of hunger and squalor. Their uniforms are tattered, and their appearance is most saddening. As they loll, in violation of all naval discipline, over the sides of the vessel they present pictures of starvation, rags and hopelessness.—East Anglican Times.

Beauty of the Navy.

Whether it was Sampson or Schley or neither makes no great difference. Either could do the trick, and so could Evans, Philip, Clark or Wainwright. That's the beauty of the American navy. —St. Louis Republic.

Manila Branch, San Francisco Postoffice.

Men are aboard the China to establish at Manila a branch of the San Francisco postoffice. United States stamps are taken along, and letter postage will be the same as at home.—Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

A War Echo.

Wake up early, chillun!
  Days is long an bright.
Sun is workin overtime
  To give us lots o' light.
Sojers is a-fightin
  An we mustn't stop to play,
Ev'y minute's precious,
  'Ca'se we got dat tax to pay.

Bees is makin honey
  An de hoss he pull de plow.
De corn's a-raisin tassels
  Jes' as fast as it knows how.
De pigs is eatin faster
  An de hens is cacklin gay,
Ain' no time foh loafin
  'Ca'se we got dat tax to pay.
—Washington Star.

THE CRYSTAL HOUR.

Amethyst, crimson and beryl,
  A splendor of infinite sea,
In fathomless floods of beauty and peril
  From the deeps of eternity.

With stately reverberant motion
  And the breakers' whish and din,
The ceaseless anthem of turbulent ocean,
  The surf comes rolling in.

While dim in the distance hover
  The sea birds, a white winged fleet,
And exhausted waves, their ecstasy over,
  Make ripple marks at our feet.

Soothed is the flush and the fever
  Of earthly passion and power,
And the rested heart shall treasure forever
  The touch of this crystal hour.
—Mary H. Leonard in Independent.

BREAD OF THE NATIONS.

How the Staff of Life Is Made Among Various Peoples.

It is a curious and interesting study to compare the various materials which serve the different nations of the world as the basis of their bread. In this country, where good bread, made from spring and fall wheat flour, is within reach of all, rarely a thought is given to the fact that, after all, the inhabitants of only a small portion of the earth's surface enjoy such food. In the remoter part of Sweden the poor make and bake their rye bread twice a year and store the loaves away, so that eventually they are as hard as bricks.

Farther north still bread is made from barley and oats. In Lapland oats, with the inner bark of the pine, are used. The two together, well ground and mixed, are made into large, flat cakes, cooked in a pan over a fire. In dreary Kamchatka pine or birch bark by itself, well macerated, pounded and baked, frequently constitutes the whole of the native bread food. The Icelander scrapes the "Iceland moss" off the rocks and grinds it into flour, which serves both for bread and for puddings.

In some parts of Siberia, China and other eastern countries a fairly palatable bread is made from buckwheat. In parts of Italy chestnuts are cooked, ground into meal and used for making bread. Durra, a variety of the millet, is much used in the countries of India, Egypt, Arabia and Asia Minor for making bread. Rice bread is the staple food of the Chinese, Japanese and a large portion of the inhabitants of India.

In Persia the bread is made from rice, flour and milk; it is called "lawash." The Persian oven is built in the ground, about the size of a barrel. The sides are smooth mason work. The fire is built at the bottom and kept burning until the walls or sides of the oven are thoroughly heated. Enough dough to form a sheet about one foot wide and about two feet long is thrown on the bench and rolled until about as thin as sole leather, then it is taken up and tossed and rolled from one arm to the other and flung on the board and slapped on the side of the oven. It takes only a few moments to bake and when baked it is spread out to cool. This bread is cheap (1 cent a sheet); it is sweet and nourishing.

A specimen of the "hunger bread" from Armenia is made of clover seed, flax or linseed meal, mixed with edible grass. In the Molucca islands, the starchy pith of the sago palm furnishes a white, floury meal. This is made up into flat, oblong loaves, which are baked in curious little ovens, each being divided into oblong cells to receive the loaves.

Bread is also made of roots in some parts of Africa and South America. It is made from manioc tubers. These roots are a deadly poison if eaten in the raw state, but make a good food if properly prepared. To prepare it for bread the roots are soaked for several days in water, thus washing out the poison. The fibers are picked out, dried and ground into flour. This is mixed with milk, if obtainable; if not, water is used. The dough is formed into little round loaves and baked in hot ashes or dried in the sun.—Sanitary Record.

Cost of Elephants.

It is somewhat interesting to compare the weights carried by elephants in the tin producing districts of the Malay peninsula with those used in the long journeys and mountainous country of the Lao states. In the peninsula the distances are seldom more than at most three or four days' march, and the elephant is expected to carry as much as 900 or 1,000 pounds, besides his mahout and howdah. The latter is often a mere brace of panniers slung together so as to rest one on each side of the backbone and covered sometimes with a light barrel roof of bark. A good tusker carrying 9½ hundredweight will fetch about £56, and a female which can bear eight hundredweight is worth about £45.

In the Lao states, where journeys of ten days or three weeks are frequent, the average weight hardly exceeds 300 pounds, or one-third of what is usual in the peninsula. The prices in various parts of the country vary considerably. When we were on the Me Kawng and in Muang Nan in 1893, a good tusker could be had for £32 and a female for £24. At Chieng Mai, where good teak hauling elephants are in great demand, a tusker may fetch £150 and a female anything from £50 to £100, according to her strength and ability.—Geographical Journal.

Consistent.

They tell a story to the effect that when the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals proposed to establish a branch in a leading city of Spain the municipal body courteously accepted the proposal and offered to hold a grand bullfight at once to furnish the funds.—Troy Times.

As early as 1612 the French began to advertise in a paper called the Petites Affiches, and ten years later the first bona fide attempt at printing a newspaper was made in London. Among the very earliest mercantile advertisements to appear in England was one advertising the sale of tea. It appeared in The Mercurius Politicus.

SUMMER HAVENS.

Attractive Resorts for Rest and Recreation Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by Passenger and Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the Ocean, in the Mountains of the East, and in the Lake Region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania Route. For a copy please apply to nearest Pennsylvania Lines Ticket Agent, or address your request to W. W RICHARDSON, District Passenger Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.

REDUCED FARES

to various points via Pennsylvania Line. Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the Order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To DALLAS TEX.,—June 11 and 12, account meeting of Nobles of Mystic Shrine. Return limit June 28.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address W. W. Richardson, D. P. A., Indianapolis, Ind.

Beautiful Winona

a delightful summer haven. Winona Lake, Indiana, (formerly Eagle Lake) is an attractive haven on the Pennsylvania Lines near Warsaw, Indiana As the site of Winona Assembly and Summer School, this resort has grown into popular favor very rapidly. Improvements made on the two hundred acres of romantic woodland which stretches nearly two miles along the eastern shore of Winona Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, include all the com forts and conveniences for a highly enjoyable sojourn. Ample facilities are at hand for satisfactory entertainment at reasonable rates at the comodious hotel which adjoins the railway station at the entrance to the grounds, in cosy cottages, or in tents as may be preferred.

Persons who may desire to combine devotion entertainment and instruction with rest and recreation will find Winona Lake the ideal spot for invigorating both mind and body by instructive entertainment and study and health-giving recreation. The educational work of the Summer School is in charge of well known instructors. The college halls are equipped with all required paraphernalia; the large auditorium in which the Assembly meets, and in which prominent lecturers are heard during the season has a seating capacity of over 3,000. An ampitheatre, race track and other facilities for athletic pastimes are provided. The fishing bathing and boating are fine, the large fleet of boats being the best.

The season of 1898 will open May 15. Commencing on that date excursion tickets with fifteen day limit will be on sale via Pennsylvania Lines. They may be obtained during May, June, July and August. The sale of eason excursion tickets will begin June 1, and continue daily until September 30. Season excursion tickets will be good returning until October 31.

Full information about the attractions at Beautiful Winona," its Assembly and Summer School, etc., will be cheerfully furnished all who address Mr. Sol C. Dickey, Secretary, Winona Lake, Ind. Inquiries about excursion rates, time of trains, etc., should be addressed to Passenger and Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Lines, or to F. VAN DUSEN, Cheif

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MRS. MARTH tells your entire life—past, present and future—in a DEAD TRANCE, has the power of any two mediums you ever met. In tests she tells your mother's full name before marriage, the names of all your family, their ages and description, the name and business of your future husband, the name of your next, if you are to have one, the name of the young man who now calls on you, the name of your future husband, and the day, month and year of your marriage—how many children you have or will have—whether you are married or single; whether your present sweetheart will be true to you and if he will marry you; if you have no sweetheart, she will tell you when you will have, and his name, business and date of acquaintance. ALL YOUR FUTURE will be told in an honest, clear, plain manner and in a dead trance. Mothers should know the success of their husbands and children, young ladies should know everything about their sweethearts or intended husbands. Do not keep company, marry or go into business until you know all, do not let silly religious scruples prevent your consulting.

Madame is the only one in the world who can tell you the FULL NAME of your future husband, with age and date of marriage, tells you whether the one you love is true or false.

There are some persons who believe that there is no truth to be gained from consulting a Medium, but such beliefs are contrary to the truth. It is only from the lack of discrimination that such a conclusion can be reached. It is not everyone who placards himself or herself as a Medium that can stand a test of what he or she claims. And a person of any enquiring mind may ask the reason why. It is simply that these advisers do not take the trouble to study human nature. They do not spend their thoughts for a moment with acquiring the art of phrenology and kindred branches that will have a tendency to make the pathway to the road of the business clear and devoid of obstacles.

It is an undeniable fact that persons will come for advice—in full knowledge of what they want to know, and yet as soon as they confront a Medium they try their utmost endeavor to dispel from their minds what they know so as to hear if it will be rehearsed by the Medium. To get the secret out of a person by "pumping," in no few cases, is the art used by many unprincipaled Mediums, but to take hold of the hand and gain control of the mind thereby, is a matter of impossibility to most of them. And yet this can be done, and by consulting MRS. MARTH this seeming mystery becomes a realization.

This subject has received no little attention by eminent men and even college professors. So it proves conclusively that although there are infringers in our midst with "oily tongues," perhaps, the gates of wisdom have not been closed to the entire profession.

It takes a great deal of study to become an accomplished Medium, and by a continuous and untiring effort, the key to the well of apparently unfathomable mysteries have been procured by MRS. MARTH for the benefit of humanity. By letter, advice $1.00. Hours from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. All letters must contain stamps for answers.

MRS. M. B. MARTH,
202 West 31st St.,
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Th

January, 1898.—Editor The Freeman: Enclosed find pay for this year's subscription to Freeman. So old and reliable acquaintance, so unswerving an advocate of the rights of the Afro-American cannot be easily dispensed with. Yours,

D. A. Straker, Detroit, Mich.

Editor The Freeman:—I am confident that The Freeman excels all other journals published by colored Americans. It is a great national paper and ought to be read by every colored man and woman everywhere. Faithfully yours, Moses Dickson, St. Louis, Mo.

Editor Freeman:

I very much admire the position you have taken as regards the duty of the Negroes of this country in the present Spanish-American war. I mail you a copy of the leading daily of this city, which contains an article on this matter, the first mention or reference that has appeared in it since the war began. I wanted to see the Negro go on record in this daily. Yours

J. W. SCOTT.
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No. 15, 7:20 a. m.	9:50 a. m.	
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No. 21, 12:40 noon,	2:35 p. m.	7:12 p. m.
No. 11, 7:00 p. m.	8:55 a. m.	1:44 a. m.
No. 7, 11:20 p. m.	1:30 a. m.	7:00

No. 3, Ex. Sun. 4:00 p. m. for Terre Haute.

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No. 15, daily 7:20 a. m. for Terre Haute.
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All trains carry first-class coaches. 12:40 Noon train has Parlor and Dining Cars for St. Louis. 11:20 p. m. train has local Sleeping Cars starting from Indianapolis for St. Louis and Evansville, open every night at 8:30. All trains enter the Union Passenger Station at Terre Haute and St. Louis.

Ticket offices, No. 48 West Washington street and Union Station.

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This wonderful hair pomade is the only safe preparation in the world that makes kinky hair straight as shown above. It renders the hair soft, pliable and silky, and by nourishing the roots imparts new life and vigor. Elegantly perfumed. Ozonized Ox Marrow is manufactured only by The Ozonized Ox Marrow Co. (formerly Buck & Rayner). Their reputation is a guarantee that it is perfectly pure and harmless. Beware of imitations. Get the genuine as it never fails. A toilet necessity for ladies and gentlemen. Thousands who have used our original Ozonized Ox Marrow testify to its superior merits. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in first-class toilet goods, or we will send you, express paid, 3 bottles for $1.40 or 6 for $2.50. Always inclose a post-office money order, as we do not send goods C. O. D. Write your address and name plainly. Address

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AS WELL AS BEST.

TWO POUNDS OF CREAM OF WHEAT

At the proportion of three-quarters of a cup of CREAM OF WHEAT to one quart of water (which is the recipe for Breakfast Porridge shown on our package)

MAKES ELEVEN QUARTS COOKED FOOD.

You need not take our word for it, but can figure it out for yourself. As against this,

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At the invariable recipe which is shown on all oatmeal packages,

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The specious argument that because oatmeal sells for less money per package it is the cheapest.

SPECIOUS ARGUMENTS

Have had their day. The proof of the matter is in the cooking of the food. We are not saying a word against oatmeal as a food, but simply answering the principal objection urged by the oatmeal people against CREAM OF WHEAT.

CREAM OF WHEAT CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

Ask your grocer for it or send to us for sample.

For sale by—Frank E. Janes, 107-113 N. Deleware street.

THE FREEMAN, Only $1.00.

A Dry Goods House

that serves your dress wants with discretion and carefulness, that is known for its good qualities and prized for its assortments.

Samples sent anywhere.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Sole Agents for IMPROVED STANDARD PATTERNS.

TOWN TALK.

Frank Jones has returned from Chicago.

Mrs. Sarah Parks, of Kalamazoo, Mich., is visiting Mrs. Ella Johnson.

The Tuxedo Club gave a social last Wednesday evening at its club rooms.

Mrs. Mary Smith and Miss Ella Jackson are guests of Mrs. Mary Johnson.

Miss Isabella Jones of Chicago, Ill., is the guest of Miss Lula Smith 1319 East Pratt street.

The Young People's Misisonary State convention met at the Second Baptist church this week.

Misses Allie and Belle Morgan entertained the Idle Hour Pleasure Club last Thursday evening.

The colored America Concert Company will give an entertainment at Allen Chapel next Wednesday.

Frank Welch returned to the city last Sunday, after spending three weeks in Cincinnati on business.

Miss Josephine Banks left Sunday for her home in Louisville, Ky. She was accompanied by Misses Buelah and Stella Willis.

Mesdames Sadie Chives, and Bertha Turner gave a "Garden Party" last evening in honor of Miss Dora Fisher of Chicago.

Mrs. Jennie Cooper gave a "stag" party last Friday evening in honor of the twenty-fifth birthday of her husband, Harry Cooper.

The Misses Sadie and Cornelia Dent gave a wheel party last Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Dora Fisher of Chicago.

Misses Ora Nicholson and Myrtle Henderson who have been in the city the past two weeks left for their homes at Noblesville, Ind.

Harry Watkins, living at Thirteenth street and Big Four Railroad was drowned in Fall Creek last Monday afternoon while bathing.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mitchell, of Terre Haute, spent Sunday in the city, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Starling in Martindale avenue.

Mrs. Minnie D. Jackson left for Chattanooga, Tenn., last Sunday, to attend the bedside of her sick mother, Mrs. Eva Allen, 1128 Cowart street, that city.

Mrs. Patsy Allen, the wife of John Allen, member of No. 16 Hose Company, has been very sick at the residence of her mother, rear 426 N. Noble street.

The "Twentieth Century Girls" and their friends will picnic at Hammond's Grove next Thursday. The affair is under the management of Mr. George Worthington.

Notice the date of the label on your paper. Those dated 7-98 expire with this issue. Do not wait but send $1.00 and renew your subscription.

Quite a number of local Knights of Pythias accompanied Dr. J. H. Ward, deputy supreme chancellor for Indiana, to Noblesville last Tuesday to assist in "setting up" a lodge there.

A reception was given Mme. Verina Gilliam-Lewis and Prof. L. A. Lucas of the Imperial Jubilee Concert Company last Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. William Brown and Mrs. Melia Hines.

Don't fail to observe that the man who talks of the state of his finances argues with his wife and quotes "my wealthy friend, B., of New York," almost invariably does so at the top of his lungs that all the world may know his importance and that he is not "to be put down by all the so-called swells in the country."

Prof. A. W. Benson, a reporter on the Evening News, of Evansville, Ind., brought sixty colored men from that city this week to complete the roster of the two colored companies in camp here.

Bethel Notes.

Rev. William Collins, of Franklin, preached an excellent sermon for us last Sunday morning. * * Rev. D. A. Graham made his report to the C. E. Society last Monday night, of the national convention at Nashville. A large crowd assembled to hear him and a very interesting meeting was held. Short services are the order during this hot weather, morning services one hour and a quarter, night service one hour.

The Historical Association.

The first annual meeting of the Historical and Literary Association of the Indiana A. M. E. Conference was held in Bethel Church this city Wednesday and Thursday, July 13 and 14.

Rev. D. A. Graham president of the association called the convention to order at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday the 13th. Dr. S. A. Elbert delivered the welcome address. Discussions were had on many interesting topics, among which were "Would it be to the best interest of the Negro to loose his identity among the Caucasians;" "The transfer system of the A. M. E. Church; its use and abuse." A paper which elicited much interest was read by Mrs. M. A. Teister on "The Pulpit as seen from the Pew." It was the layman's hour and well did they use their opportunity to criticise the preachers. The prize essays on the "Negro's Plane in History" were most excellent productions and showed deep research and careful preparation. The prize was awarded to Rev. G. W. Hardiman, of Peru. The attendance was not so large as was hoped for, but each session was full of interest. The officers for the ensuing year are: Rev. D. A. Graham, president; Rev. W. H. Saunders, vice president, and Rev. W. H. Taylor, secretary.

Huntington, W. Va., special.—Mr. Will Taylor and Miss Loreno Crittendon have returned to Cincinnati. * * Matt F. Colley came down from Parkersburg Saturday for a short visit to parents and friends. * * Chas. L. Seals and Geo. Fitzgerald were caling on acquaintances at Ashland and Ironton Sunday. * * Mrs. Effie Finley and son Willie, of Tenth street, were Cincinnati visitors this week. * * Messrs. Earnest Taylor, Elsie Brooks, James Sidney and Taylor Nichols left for Sweet Chalybeate Springs Saturday where they will remain during the summer and fall seasons. * * Jimmy Wilson, who for some time has been quite sick, on Buffington avenue, was taken to Thurmond, W. Va., last week, where he will be attended by relatives. * * Spencer Morgan returned to the East Saturday. * * Mr. Charley Johnson and Miss Minnie Washington were married Monday evening at 8 p. m. * * Miss Carrie Scott, age 24, died Thursday night, July 14, at 11 p. m. Her death was a surprise, she being sick only a few days before her demise. Her remains were interred at Ironton, O., Sunday. * * Mr. W. H. Brown preached at Barboursville Sunday. * * About 100 loyal, enthusiastic, wideawake and seemingly sound-lunged sweethearts and kinsfolk awaited the arrival of the C. and O. passenger train, No. 4, due at 2:30, which transferred from this city to Charleston, the Huntington recruits last Sunday morning. Those who left are as follows: John W. Bundrant, Thos. Jones, Gus Winston, John Randolph, Emauel Wood, Hays Ratliff, Robt. Rogers, Andrew Manns, Royal Jackson, Warner Poindexter, Walker Scott, Sam J. Millingby, Richard Woodfin, Edward King, Wm. Blackenbarry, Geo. Buckner, James T. Price, Augustus Morris, Geo. Patterson, Fred Rhodes, Henry Houson, Walter Green, David Gardner, Fred Honaker.

Newsy Notes.

Muncie, Ind., special.—Mr. Rudolph Taylor, of Peru, Ind., was the guest of the Misses Robbins, Sunday. * * Mr. J. Hatton, of Lafayette, and several others from that city spent Sunday in the magic city. * * Mrs. W. E. Robbins and son, Millard, are in Columbus, O., for an extended visit. * * Mrs. Braboy and children, Otis and Etka spent a day in the city. * * Several from Indianapolis and other towns were in Muncie over Sunday. * * A comical cake walk and dancing contest will be given in the pavillion at Westside Park, July 25 for the interest of the band. * * Mr. Joe Morin, of Lima, O., is in the city. * * Mrs. Stella Gilmore left for Lima, O., to spend a few days and from there to Pittsburg, Penn., where she will remain. * * Rev. G. H. White had guests from Kokomo, Sunday. * * Mr. John Douglas and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harrold, Miss Hettie Stokes, Mr. F. Davis and others attended the basket meeting at Cabin Creek Sunday. * * Mr. Grant Frazier left for Toledo where he will stay for a while. * * Mr. Elwood Martin, Sidney Wilkerson, Arthur White and Sterling Bowlin are in Troy, O. * * Miss Hettie Stokes is the owner of a new Magic wheel. * * Rev. Green is in the city after visiting Pittsburg, Pa., Lima, O., and other places. * * Mr. Harry Adams has purchased half interest in the colored grocery.

Notes.

Chambersburg, Pa., Special.—The Keystone band, of Harrisburg, gave a picnic at Mt. Alto and returning spent the evening in our city. * * Mr. Bolders of Philadelphia is visiting his son, Rev. B. J. Bolden here. * * A Tom Thumb wedding was held in Zion A. M. E. Church the 14th. * * Jos. Johnson has left the city. * * Mrs. Samuel Johnston is improving nicely. * Alfred Ips is the teacher of class No. 1 in St. James Sunday-school. * * Miss Beanie Williams is visiting friends in Philadelphia. * * Hay Lee is quite ill. * * A club called the Little Workers has been organized at St. James. Fifty-two persons are enrolled. * * Mrs. Alfred Ips was baptised at St. James on the 17th.

Pique is among the most fashionable of the summer materials. It is seen in more colors than ever before and comes plaided, checked and striped, just like any other cotton fabric.

Dallas, Tex., can boast of an Afro-American Typographical Union.

OUR BOYS IN BLUE.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE TWO COLORED COMPANIES

Now at Camp Mount—Negroes From All Ranks of Life Willing to Serve Their Country—Notes.

The State Fair Grounds is the objective point of numberless visitors who throng there daily. Among the several companies the two made up of colored men came in for a large share of attention. Captains Porter and Buckner in speaking of their men, said they were in excellent condition, with no sickness and that all were enthusiastic for a move on Cuba. From all appearances the men were buoyant and full of animal life. The personnel of the companies in all makes up an average of intelligence rarely found in the ranks. Lieutenant Thomas is a product of the Indianapolis High School, a successful teacher and for many years principal of schools in this city and Evansville. It may be said by way of information that Lieutenant Thomas has been promoted to the post of battalion quartermaster. Jno R. Blackburn, jr., a member of this company is a brilliant young man from southern Indiana, a teacher in the schools of Evansville. His father was a teacher at Xenia, O., for years and is now principal of the high school at Evansville. He is employed on the books in Captain Porter's headquarters. Associated with young Blackburn is another teacher of Evansville, Geo. A. Williams. P. W. Barnett a young law student of this city is another bright capable member of this company. There are many more whose ability is sufficient to do all the official work required in a highly satisfactory way. The personnel of Captain Buckner's company is no less striking than that of the other company. It has several young men who have left colleges to give their service to the country.

Following is the roster of the colored companies as mustered:

COMPANY A.

Captain—John J. Buckner.
First Lieutenant—John Edlen.
Second Lieutenant—Wm. H. Bess.
First Sergeant—C. F. P. Temple, jr.
Quartermaster Sergeant—William H. Clay.

Sergeants—William M. Phillips, Wm. H. Anderson, Mack Larter, George W. Bell.

Corporals—Samuel T. Evans, Walter H. Russell, Thomas Donaldson, William Smith, Samuel Wilson, George W. Boxley, jr., George B. Wheeler, William N. Pierce, Major M. Johnson.

Musicians—Jasper Tyree and Albert Allen.

Artificer—William C. W. Robinson.

Wagoner—Robert Rogers.

—Privates.—

Auburn Alexander,	F. R. Johnson,
S. H. Alexander,	Walter W. Kelley,
William H. Alvis,	Sam. E. Lively,
Louis H. Barnes.	A. J. Lyles,
James A. Bass.	Charles Dunham,
John W. Bear,	Wm. H. Eagleson,
Luther H. Berry,	George Edwards,
Elmore Black,	Charles Ferguson,
C. W. Bradley,	Levi Nickens,
Chas. E. Brown.	Joseph Patterson,
Ollie Brown.	Bradley Pruitt,
Wm. H. Bryant,	C. G. Pulliem,
G. W. Caldwell,	Heywood Revels,
Wm. E. Carroll,	T. F. Rickman,
Geo. W. Carter,	Jesse H. Ringgold,
Steven Clay,	Alvin E. Roberts,
Benj. F. Cloudy,	Charles Samuels,
Eli B. Coleman, jr.,	George Scott,
Wm. A. Covington,	Charles Skillens,
William Davis,	A. G. Stevenson,
James Depp, jr.,	Philip Stevenson,
Chas. Derickson,	Thos. R. Stewart,
Henry Dickens,	Paris Jabronin,
Edward Girton,	Wm. S. Thomas,
John Glovver,	Frank Thurman,
Joseph Goode,	Willis O. Tyler,
James Green,	Geo. W. Walker,
David Griffin,	Clifford C. Waters,
Clarence Hadiman,	John Wesley, jr.,
Richard Hafford,	S. D. White,
Matthew Halsen,	A. H. Wilson,
Robert Hardiman,	Hiram Marshall,
F. W. Hardin,	Benjamin Mays,
Oscar Reynolds,	Ben Mitchell,
A. Lincoln Harris,	Charles Murphy,
John Hicks,	Edward Willis,
Hanley W. Hill,	George Wilson,
Stanford Holmes,	Joh nWilson,
Joseph Hurse,	R. E. L. Wilkes,
Ben Johnson,	James S. Young.
Charles Jefferson.	

COMPANY B.

Captain—Jacob M. Porter.
First Lieutenant—Jas. H. Thomas.
Second Lieutenant—Jas. F. Powell.
First Sergeant—Sidney Moore.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Charles W. Walden.

Sergeants—Edward E. Rogers, Walter J. Thompson, John R. Blackburn, jr., William Johnson.

Corporals—Allen Worten, Moses Simmons, George A. Williams, John M. Thompson, Bertie White, Noble Dean, Thomas Berry, Peter W. Barnett, David C. Caldwell, Walter Clines, William Bishop, Albert R. Hinton.

Musicians—Lewis W. Jackson and Frank Scott.

Artificer—Samuel E. Johnston.

Wagoner—Robert Jones.

—Privates.—

Samuel Allen,	Samuel Neal,
Ed. Anderson,	Alex. Payton,
George Anderson,	Henry C. Porter,
S. E. Barton,	Ewing Porter,
William Berry,	G. W. Powell,
George Bivens,	William Prather,
Aaron Brown,	Burney Price,
William Brown,	James Robinson,
Jerry Bullock,	Chester Sanders,
Jerry Bullock,	Charles Shelby,
H. W. Caldwell,	John Shelby,
James Clark,	Wm. Simco,
Ollie Dalton,	Sam Simmons,
Walter Davis,	Ray Simomns,
B. W. Dickerson,	Charles Lewis,
Robert Dixon,	Henry Logan,
Osborne Drake,	Hy. McDaniels,
Emanuel Early,	Isaac L. Smax,
Wm. Ferguson,	Haywood Smith,
Levi Fistier,	Philip Smith,
Wm. Franklin,	William Smith,
Henry Glover,	Henry Taylor,
Wm. Haliburton,	James Thomas,
James Hart,	Wm. Thomas,
J. H. Hawkins,	Alex. Tyler,
Joel W. Heagan,	M. L. Van Buren,
Thos. Hendershot,	Stephen Vince,
Eugene Howard,	Wm. Watson,
Chas. Kimble,	Wesley Wells,
L. Kincaid,	W. White,
O. J. Kincaid,	James Willett,
Wm. F. Moreley,	L. C. Willett,
W. McMurray,	John Willis,
Chas. McFarland,	Julian Willis,
Alex. Mason, jr.,	George Wilson,
Edward Maxey,	John Winston,
Edgar, Merritt,	Richard Wynn,
Henry Misner,	Walker Wilson,
David Morrison,	Wm. Simmons,
G. W. Morrison,	William Simms,
George Motley,	Tucker C. Sloan.

Notes.

Many good penmen are found in the two companies.

Walter W. Kelley is a corporal and not a private as published.

Corporal Barnett is the student of the camp. He has a scholarly bearing.

Lieutenants Edlen, Beers, and Powell are stately looking and intelligent.

Lieutenant Thomas was found amid the barrels and boxes issuing out supplies.

The companies are now uniformed and they appear "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Jesse Ringold is styled Lance Corporal. He has charge of the books in Captain Buckner's headquarters.

The Freeman is popular in the camp with every one from the cooks up. It means to keep an eye on the boys.

Steve Stephenson, Will Rufus, and Jacob Pope are on duty at headquarters waiting on Maj. McGrue and Col. Durbin.

Captain Porter is the senior captain. He leaves a wife and family in his zeal to serve his country. He was a clerk in one of our city banks.

Master Eddie Porter attends all the drills but owing to defective sight he will not be able to accompany the boys, very much to his disgust.

Carter Temple, son of Patrolman Temple is first sergeant and Mack Larter is the second sergeant in Captain Buckner's company.

The "dear" boys have adopted the name of the Hoosier Invincibles so that they may readily be recognized in following the fortunes of war.

O. Tyler has been sent to general headquarters to work on the books. George Wheeler is a college student. He is of great service to the captain. The larger number of these men are from Indianapolis, but a great number are from many parts of the State, Princeton, Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Lafayette and many other cities are represented.

Don't fail to have a few good books with you, as they will often prove the best acquaintances that you can form while traveling.

FREE OFFER TO LADIES.

Every suffering lady sending her name and address will receive

Ten Days' Treatment

free of charge. Orange Lily is harmless, and the most delicate lady can use it with safety, but it is a terror to every form of female troubles. Ladies can not use this marvelous remedy without getting well. It has cured thousands of sufferers and will cure you, too, if you use it. If you want to get well

Stop Experimenting

with worthless, so-called "cures" and use the only SURE CURE—Orange Lily. It costs only 2 cents to convince yourself. Address Dr. Coonley Medical Institute, Detroit, Mich.

$1.00—Cincinnati and Return—$1.00

Via C. H. & D. Ry., Sunday July 24th. National League Base Ball, Pittsburg vs Cincinnati. Special fast train making no local stops leaves Union Station 7:15 a. m., returning leaves Cincinnati 7:30 p. m. The Zoo, Coney Island, Chester Park and the Lagoon are now open and every variety of amusement is offered. Tickets and information at Union Station and 25 West Washington street.

GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

$1.50—Louisville and Return—$1.50

Sunday, July 24th. via Pennsylvania Lines. Special train leaves Indianapolis 7:30 a. m. Returning leaves Louisville, 14th St., 6:20 p. m.

Bethany Park Assembly.

For the above occasion Pennsylvania Lines will sell excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates from all points in Indiana, July 20th, to August 15th inclusive; tickets good returning until August 17th, inclusive. For program and schedule of special and regular trains, call at City Ticket Office, corner Washington and Illinois streets, Indianapolis.

THE TALK OF THE CITY

Our sale on Ladies' Wash Skirts and Waists

A tremendous cut on to-day's prices. Come early.

Ladies' Skirts

The largest selection in the State.

3,000 Crash and Linen Skirts, four-yard sweep, six-inch hem, good values at $1.50, to-day's price 47c.

150 White Duck Skirts, dirt cheap at $1.75, choice of the lot 69c.

White Bedford Cord and Pique Skirts with Spanish flounces, cost $2.75 and $3.00, to-day's price $1.50.

You can't miss it on our 75c, 85c, 95c and $1.00 Skirts. They are worth three times the price

$10.00 and $12.00 Silk Skirts for $3.50.

Ladies' Waists

We have made arrangements to make to-day the Waist Day of the season.

85 dozen Ladies' Waists in Lawns, Linen, Madras and Dimities, up-to-date goods, sold all over the city at $1.25, our price 49c.

A lot of fine Lawns, French Ginghams and Swiss Waists, embroidery and insertion trimmed, $2.50 Waists, to-day 95c.

Any all of our $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 Waists can be bought to-day at $1.00.

This sale from 9 o'clock a. m. to 10 p. m. at the

FAMOUS

52 and 54 N. Illinois Street.

BELL CLOTHING CO.

42 N. ILLINOIS STREET.

SPECIAL SALE NO 4.

A Great Slaughter sale of STRAW HATS

38c YES FOR 38c We will offer for the following week a large line of 50c and 75c Straw Hats for 38c.

We also have an Elegant line of better class goods which we will offer at a large reduction. Call and get your choice before it is too late; also a good line of Shoes, Clothing and Gent's Furnishings.

SMITH BROS.

A handsomely Built Suit

$20.00

AND UPWARD.

More choicely selected goods—special patterns—than any four houses in Indiana.

Kahn Tailoring Co.,

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YOUNG GIBRALTAR.

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BEST SERVICE . . . . FAIR PRICES

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"The Favorite"

We make a specialty of putting up boxes of Fine Candies. Fruits of all kinds.

Try Our Celebrated "MOXIE."

Buy your Cut Flowers, Confections and Cigars of us.

Music Every Sunday Evening.

Give us your patronage.

"THE FAVORITE"

REED & ROBINSON Props

534 Indiana Avenue

(ODD FELLOWS' BLOCK)

You will surely admit that

PATEE CREST BICYCLES

are good value for $35.00 So come and see them you are welcome any time.

GUS HABICH,

108 W. Market St. Cyclorama Place.

John Grosch. Wm. Spreng

Cycle Stable and Repair Depot

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Hospital for Disabled Cycles,

No. 19 W. Pearl Street.

Rear Commercial Club.

Where your Bicycle is cleaned and oiled, ready for you when you want it, for the nominal sum of Twenty-five cents per week. Give us a call. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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We are Headquarters

for Waiters', Barbers' and Bartenders Jackets and aprons.

See our 75c Jackets made in Black, white, Novelty stripes and Checks.

Write us for samples—Mail orders given prompt attention.

We also carry a full line of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings.

THE PALACE,

122 N Illinois Street

MULLEN'S

234 Indiana Avenue.

Tailoring and Pressing Parlors.

Ladies' and Gents' Clothes cleaned, dyed and repaired. SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

The Banner Liquor House

Fine Liquors and Wines,

Cigars and Tobaccos. Mail Orders filled promptly.

Old No. 51, 53 and 55 Indiana Ave.

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Wait for the old reliable

Lake Erie and Western

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Niagara Falls xcursion

Thursday, August 4th.

Leave Indianapolis 11:15 a. m.

ROUND TRIP $7.00,

Also Sandusky, Put-in-Bay, Cleveland and Buffalo,

With side trips to Lewiston, Toronto, Thousand Islands, etc.

For tickets, rate, time and pamphlet containing general information, call on any ticket agent of the above route or address

C. F. DALY,

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Indianapolis, Ind.